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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, Supported by the following eminent artistes:— Mdlle. Piccolomini, Madame Borchardt, Madame Gramaglia and Madame Rudersdorff. Signor Belart, Signor Mercuriali, and Signor Altavilla, Signor Aldighieri, Signor Castelli, Signor Allara and Mr. Patey. (Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.) Prompter, Signor Fontana. Regisseur, Signor Grua. Conductor, Signor Arditi. Leader, Mr. Levey.

On This (Saturday) Evening, March 3rd, the Opera of PURITANI.

Elvira - Mdlle Piccolomini. Arturo - Signor Belart. Giorgio - Mr. Patey. Riccardo - Signor Aldighieri. Padre - Signor Castelli. Regina - Mdme. Gramaglia.

On Monday Evening, March 5th, IL TROVATORE.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On This (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 3rd, 1860, Will be performed the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of GISIPPUS; Or, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.

Gisippus - Mr. T. C. King. Medon - Mr. Fitzjames. Sophronia - Miss A. Parker.

In consequence of the rapturous reception of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, he will perform on the Piccolo "Blue Bells of Scotland," with Variations.

After which, the Laughable Farce, by J. M. Morton, Esq., of A MILLINER'S HOLIDAY.

Mr. Simon Sparkes - Mr. W. Ellerton.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

Jacob Earwig - Mr. W. Ellerton. Miss Cecilia Moonshine - Miss M. Davis.

** Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. CONCERT ROOMS, BRUNSWICK-STREET. The Members are informed that the next GRAND CONCERT for the Season will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th of MARCH, at Eight o'clock. The Programme will include "Sinfonia," Spohr. Overture—"Leonora," Beethoven. Solo-Violincello. ARTISTS ENGAGED. MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI, MADAME BORCHARDT, MADAME GRAMAGLIA, MADAME RUDERSDORFF, SIGNOR BELART, SIGNOR MERCURIALLI, SIGNOR ALTAVILLA, SIGNOR ALDIGHIERI, SIGNOR CASTELLA, SIGNOR ALLARA, Mr. PATEY, and SIGNOR ARDETTI.

Tickets will be issued this day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order), HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

P.S.—There will be a BALLOT on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of MARCH, and members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT. CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.) For TWELVE Nights Longer, Commencing MONDAY, March 5. KRATKY BASCHIK, Who has had the honour of Performing (by Command) before her Majesty, at Windsor, November 3, '58, and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, and whose last twelve seances at the Rotundo, under the Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison, have been crowned with such immense success, his salle being nightly filled with the Elite of Dublin, and himself pronounced by the Press and the Public to be the most eminent Artiste, both in Music and the Necromantic Arts, that has ever appeared in this country.

Professor BASCHIK begs to announce that, by particular desire, and in order to enable all to visit his "Temple of Music and Legerdemain," he has consented to prolong his stay, and will repeat his Soirees of Natural and Physical Magic, or, Two Hours of Illusions, without apparatus or foreign aid, in a style and on a scale quite different from the so-called Wizards who have preceded him. Marvels New, Inexplicable, and Astounding, will be presented each Evening.

An entire change of Programme each Performance.

See opinions of the Dublin Press on Professor Baschik's last Twelve Performances.

Grand Fashionable Morning Performances on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at Two o'clock, brilliantly lit with Gas.

Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Back, 6d.; Children under 12 Half-price.

Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets may be had and seats secured at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO. Great Success! Delighted Audiences!! Hamilton's Colossal Continental Panorama of ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, and the RHINE. Visited during the past week by Delighted and Fashionable Audiences, including many who have long resided on the Continent, and they have vouched for the extreme fidelity and beauty of this magnificent Work of Art, acknowledged by the Dublin press the most splendid Exhibition that has visited this City.

At a quarter past Eight o'clock Every Evening. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. BUSSELL, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.) Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Member Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—8 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

TRAMWAYS (IRELAND) BILL. Kingstown, Board-room, Sussex-place, March 2nd, 1860. At a meeting held this day, it was unanimously Resolved—"That as this bill, now before Parliament, does not propose to give the Town Commissioners any powers hereafter, in determining whether Tramways should or should not be adopted in this township, we do give said bill every opposition, unless such powers shall be secured to the Commissioners of Kingstown, and that we do call on our County Members, requesting of them in every way to protect the interests of this town." (Signed by order) JAMES MURRAY, Secretary.

TO ARCHITECTS. RE-BUILDING OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. The Committee wish to notify to the competitors that there was an error in the public advertisements, inviting competition as to the time allowed them for furnishing designs. All plans and drawings must be sent in on or before Saturday, 7th of April proximo. Every information, as to size, cost, style of architecture, and the terms of competition, may be obtained upon application, by letter, to WILLIAM ACHESON, Churchwarden and Secretary, 109, Grafton-street, Dublin.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET. President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne. Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore. Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been, by the blessing of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee feel confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious snares that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, Or PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830. OFFICE—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. The Half-Yearly TEA MEETING of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY Evening, 8th March, in consequence of alterations in the Rotundo. TEA AT SEVEN O'CLOCK. Tickets One Shilling Each, except to Collectors of 2s. 6d. and upwards, who will be admitted free. The Society now maintains and entirely provides for 150 Orphans. B. GIBSON, Clk., J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., Hon. Secretaries. The Tickets to be had from the Secretaries of the several Auxiliaries, and at the Office 9 Upper Sackville-street.

BASKETS OF ALL KINDS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. RICHMOND NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR INDUSTRIOUS BLIND. A large Stock of Baskets and Basketwork of all kinds on sale, and now offered at greatly reduced prices. Work made to Order. 41, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. N.B.—A BACK OFFICE TO BE LET.

IN CHANCERY. Advertisement to Creditors, Legatees, and Incumbrancers. Cause Petition, under "The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850." Sec. 15.

In the matter of Sir Ralph Howard, of Belgrave-square, in the City of London, Baronet, Administrator, with the Will annexed of John Parnell, late of Avondale, in the Co. Wicklow, Esquire, deceased, Petitioner; Catherine Zouche Delia Parnell, widow, John Parnell, Sophia Parnell, Charles Parnell, Fanny Parnell, Henry Parnell, Catherine Anna Mercer Parnell, and Theodosia Parnell, Minors, by Robert Johnson, their Guardian, ad litem, Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or pecuniary Legatees of JOHN PARNELL, late of Avondale, in the County of Wicklow, Esquire, deceased, on or before the 1st day of April, 1860, to furnish in writing to petitioner, or his solicitor (Ralph B. Brunker, of No. 31, York-street, Dublin), in this matter, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having claims affecting the real and freehold estate of the said John Parnell to file same, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the said 1st day of April, 1860, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857. Dated this 1st day of March, 1860.

J. J. MURPHY, Master in Chancery.
RALPH BEERE BRUNKER, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 31, York-street, Dublin.

RATHGAR ROAD CHAPEL.—A PUBLIC TEA MEETING will be held (D.V.) on THURSDAY EVENING next, March 8th, in aid of the funds for the Baptist Church, now in course of erection in Grosvenor-road, Rathmines. The Rev. J. D. Smith, of Kingstown, Rev. J. J. Black, Rev. Mr. Shakespeare, and other Ministers and Friends, are expected to address the Meeting. Tickets—Sixpence each—may be obtained of Messrs. Rowan & Co., Booksellers, Stephen's-Green; Mr. Carson, Bookseller, Grafton-street; and Mr. Cherry, 40, Upper Sackville-street. To commence at half-past Six o'clock.

LANGRISHE-PLACE CHAPEL, SUMMERHILL.—The ANNUAL SABBATH-SCHOOL SOIREE will be held (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY next, 7th March. The Rev. Benjamin J. Lowe, of Presbyterian Church, Ohio, U.S.; the Rev. John White, late of Belfast; the Rev. Dr. Heather, and the Rev. J. C. Ramsey, are expected to address the Children and Friends. Single Tickets, 1s.; Double Tickets, 1s. 6d. May be had of Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, Bookseller, No. 3, Grafton-street; and at the door. To commence at half-past Six o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. In connection with the Presbyterian Church, Lower Abbey-st. "WE PRESS TOWARD THE MARK."—Paul. PROGRAMME OF LECTURES To be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, ON TUESDAY EVENINGS, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, Commencing on next Tuesday Evening.

MARCH 6, 1860, REV. S. G. MORRISON, "THE APOSTLES' CREED: A SUMMARY OF TRUTH AND A CENTRE OF UNITY." John Fitzhenry Townsend, Esq., LL.D., in the Chair.

MARCH 13, 1860. MR. S. E. BUSBY "THE PRESS: ITS HISTORY AND INFLUENCE." William Aitken, Esq., in the Chair.

MARCH 20, 1860, MR. JAMES SIMONTON, "THE WONDERS OF NATURAL SCIENCE." Henry Todd, Esq., in the Chair.

MARCH 27, 1860, MR. JAMES R. MILLINGTON, "THE NAME 'PROTESTANT': ITS ORIGIN, IMPORT, AND RESPONSIBILITY." Alexander Hall, Esq., in the Chair.

APRIL 3, 1860, MR. DAVID SIMONTON, "CHRISTIANITY: ITS HALLOWING INFLUENCES AND IMPORTANCE TO SOCIETY." David Rogerson, Esq., in the Chair.

APRIL 10, 1860, REV. JOHN JAMES BLACK, "THE WALDENSES." Hon. Mr. Justice Hayes in the Chair.

Tickets for the Course—One Shilling each—to be had at Robertson's, 3, Grafton-street; Rowse & Co.'s, Stephen's-green; Leckie's, Bolton-street; Tom's, 28a, Henry-street; Smyth's, 29, Talbot-street; and at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street.

SPORTING. HOWTH AND BALDOYLE SPRING MEETING, 19th and 20th MARCH. For the Hunters' Plate, at the above meeting, Subscribers or Members of any Fox or Stag Hunting Club, sanctioned by the Stewards, will be permitted to ride.

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN. Authorised by the Privy Council for Trade. Money Prize System. Right of Selection by Prize Holders. Distribution of Prizes on the 1st of June. Highest Prize not to be less than ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. Shares, ONE SHILLING. To be had at all Printsellers and Stationers, from the Agents, and from Members of the Committee. (By order) M. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary, 4, Salem-place. On receipt of 13 postage stamps, a Ticket will be forwarded by the Secretary. All letters of inquiry must enclose a stamp.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50. For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul. TRUSTEES: Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick, Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick. TREASURER: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick. HONORARY SECRETARY: Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick. The Trustees have Lodged £1,000 in Bank to the Credit of the Fund and for the Prizes.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860, Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each.

Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

** In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, Trustees. DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary. Limerick, 28th Feb., 1860.

Sermons.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. A SERMON in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be Preached (God willing), in the MARINERS' CHURCH, KINGSTOWN, On To-morrow, SUNDAY, March 4th, by the Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, Assistant Minister of the Molyneux Asylum. Divine Service commences at Eleven o'clock a.m. A Meeting will be held in the vestibule of the Church, on Monday, March 5th, at Two o'clock p.m., at which a deputation from the Hospital will attend.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED (If the Lord permit), on behalf of the CONTINENTAL SOCIETY, IN SANDFORD CHURCH, On To-morrow, SUNDAY, 4th MARCH, 1860, at Eleven o'clock, By the Rev. W. PAKENHAM WALSH. Contributions from those who cannot attend are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received at 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, as the work of evangelisation on the Continent is, at this moment, in great need of assistance.

SCOTS' CHURCH, MARY'S ABBEY (Entrance at No. 135, Capel-street.) On To-morrow, SUNDAY, the 4th MARCH, 1860, SERMONS WILL BE PREACHED by the REV. JOHN HALL, At Twelve o'clock Noon, and at Seven o'clock Evening, And Collections made in Support of the SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE CHURCH. Two of these Schools, one for Boys and the other for Girls, adjoining the Church, have been long known and highly valued as Institutions for bringing within the reach of persons of moderate means a good, sound Mercantile and Scriptural Education. There is also a School where a useful practical education is given free to a number of the Children of the Poor in the densely inhabited and destitute neighbourhood contiguous to the Church. The Committee confidently hope for the continued liberality of the Public, to enable them to maintain and extend their Educational efforts. Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, 48, North Great George's-street; Rev. John Hall, 42, Eccles-street; Matthew Anderson, Roebuck House, or 2, Inn's-quay; Dr. Denham, 3, Cavendish-row; Thomas Drury, 24, Merchants'-quay; Matthew Drysdale, 84, Bell Villa, Heytesbury-street; Robert Macalister, 15, Glasnevin-road; or by William Peebles, Treasurer 34 Eccles-street.

IRISH SOCIETY. On SUNDAY NEXT, 4th of March, 1860, Sermons will be Preached in behalf of the above Society, at Noon Service, in ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, By the Rev. JOHN ALCOCK, A.M., Chaplain of Bethesda; And in BETHESDA CHAPEL, By the Rev. M. F. DAY, A.B., Incumbent of St. Matthias' Church. A Collection will be made after each Service. Contributions from those unable to attend will be thankfully received by the Clergymen of the respective Churches, or at the Office of the Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street.

Education.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

Insurances.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1825. DUBLIN OFFICE, 46, DAME-STREET.

Funds Invested .. £848,000
Annual Income .. 116,000
Claims Paid .. 1,150,000

BONUS YEAR. The FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among all Policies in force on the 25th March next. Persons who assure on or before that date will be entitled to One Full Year's Share in the Profits of the Preceding Seven Years, then to be divided. The BONUSES become vested after payment of the Third Premium. The PROFITS will be divided in every Fifth year after the 25th March next. EARLY APPLICATION should be made to the Secretary or Agents, who will afford every facility in completing the Assurances. (By Order of the Board) JOSEPH MANLY, Jun., Secretary for Ireland.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. WITH WHICH ARE UNITED THE "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES—345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS. Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary. N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY. JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street. N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2. SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED. 1st—To Mr. Thomas William Khinhan, elected December, 1858. 2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December 1859.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 22 VIC., CAP. XXV. For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust. CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON; DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000, With Powers of Increase to Half a Million. The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum. The Assets exceeds £220,000. The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000. PRESIDENT: The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital. Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments. FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT. The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee*. The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms throughout the kingdom. WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Established A.D. 1820. Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. BENTLEY AND SON, SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN, AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND, 110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Auctions.

COUNTY OF MEATH. SALE OF A VERY DESIRABLE FEE-SIMPLE PROPERTY. (With Parliamentary Title.) TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, In the Public Sale-rooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, On MONDAY, the 5th of MARCH, 1860, At the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, (If not previously disposed of by Private Contract) THE FOLLOWING FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE, Which is subject only to £5 4s. 6d. Tithe Rentcharge:

No.	Denominations.	Contents, Statute Measure. A	R	P	Yearly Rent £	s	d	Number of Tenants and Tenure.
1	Nellstown	97	1	19	93	7	0	Tenant. Lease, 61 years from Nov., 1840.
2	Ditto	65	2	2	60	15	10	1 Tenant. Lease, 30 years from Nov., 1850.
3	Ditto	4	0	0	3	13	10	From year to year.
4	Ditto	2	0	0	1	12	2	Ditto.
5	Ditto	15	2	25	14	5	0	Ditto.
		184	2	32	£173	13	10	

The above LANDS, which are situate about a mile from Kildalkey, between Trim and Athboy, are of excellent quality and the rents are punctually paid. For further particulars apply to HENRY and JOHN WATSON, Solicitors, 90, Harcourt-street; to MATTHEW BROWNE, Solicitor, 7, Holles-street, Dublin; or to JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT KILROY'S HOTEL, GALWAY, On Wednesday, 28th day of MARCH, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, by order of HENRY BROWNE, Esq., of No. 2, College-Green, Dublin, Liquidator of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company (Limited).

Lot No. 1. All the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest of JAMES EDWARD STRONG, Esq., as Managing Director of said Company in a plot of Ground Store and Premises on the Merchant's Road, leading from Eyre's Square to the New Quay in the county of the town of Galway, containing in front to said road 54 feet, including half the party walls on the east and west sides; in the rear 60 feet, and in depth, from front to rear, on the east side 140 feet, and on the west side 124 feet, be the said several admeasurements more or less, with Steam Saw Mills on the premises.

Lot No. 2. A most valuable Plot of Ground fronting the new Floating Dock, containing 150 feet lineal frontage to said dock, and adjoining Mr. Yorke's holding.

Lot No. 1, as held under lease dated 27th September, 1820, for three lives (all in being) or 61 years, from 25th March, 1817, at a yearly rent of £5 17s. Irish, equivalent to £5 8s. British currency. A large sum has been expended on this Lot in the erection of Stores, Sail Loft, and other conveniencies, suitable for ship building, for which, or any other line of business requiring room, the concerns are well circumstanced. The late owner paid £250 for the interest in the lease, and expended since upwards of £500 on the concerns.

Lot No. 2 is held under agreement for a lease from the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, for a term of 99 years; yearly rent, £26 5s.

This Lot, by reason of its fronting the new Floating Dock, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie, its proximity to, and being in line with the extensive building in course of erection by the Great Western and Atlantic Steamship Company, renders it a most valuable plot for any business requiring space; besides it also forms part of the rear boundary of Lot No. 1, which, if taken with it, would afford a double front.

The foregoing lots will be sold together or separately. The abstract of Title and Conditions of Sale can be seen at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 2, College-green, or of his Solicitor, J. T. Scallan, Esq., Chambers, 9, Westmoreland-street, or at the Office of E. STAUNTON, Auctioneer, Galway.

N.B.—The Liquidator has received notice that an application will be made to Parliament for a new line of Railway to pass right through Lot No. 1.

Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED, Price Threepence, or free by Post, Fourpence. LIQUID GAS AND PARAFFINE OIL: Their History and Use, with explicit directions for the management of the Lamps in which these fluids are burned. BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO., 23, Mary-street, Dublin, and all Booksellers and Lamp Dealers throughout the country.

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Wicklow Fresh Roll Butter .. 1s 6d "
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PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET. WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits. Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL, 40, DAWSON-STREET, Have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry that, finding it necessary to take down and rebuild a portion of their Establishment, and make other extensive alterations, they intend selling off their entire Stock of Goods, previous to commencing, at such reduced prices as will ensure the whole being disposed of during the present month. The character of the House for First-Class Goods is sufficient guarantee for the quality, and the necessity of disposing of them in so short a time will ensure to the purchaser a tempting inducement in the price.—March 1st, 1860.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

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THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET. REDUCTION OF WINES. WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have reduced the prices of our Wines from this date, as follows:— per doz.
Excellent Dinner Sherry 26s
Very Superior Pale or Gold Do. 28s to 30s
First Class Do, Pale, Golden, or Brown, 34s to 38s
Old Port, fresh bottled, 28s
Very excellent Do. 30s 34s 36s
Old Crusted Wines, from 40s to 42s
Vin Ordinaire (a pure, St. Julian Claret), 24s to 28s
Vin de Bordeaux, 30s to 36s
Chateau Latour, 42s to 48s
Champagnes, Moselles, Hocks, and all other Wines at equally moderate prices.

Purchasers of 4 dozen and upwards allowed a discount of 1s per doz. FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. 1st March, 1860.

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Extract of a letter dated Bath, 22nd July, 1858, from Mr. Isaac Pitman to Mr. Charles Lusk O'Brien:—"I have much pleasure in recommending you as a Teacher of *Phonetic Shorthand*. Your perfect knowledge of the system, and beautiful *penmanship* will do much towards ensuring success. To those *indispensable qualities* I have no doubt you will add a necessary perseverance and punctuality, and infuse into your pupils that amount of perseverance which is requisite to obtain possession of the *most useful of all the useful arts* so that they will be able to speak with their fingers with the same ease and rapidity as with their tongues." For terms and other information apply at the above address.

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 2d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. " Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards. Orders by letter carefully attended to. Custom-House Steam Mills, 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL. This useful invention will be found, on trial, so simple and effective that it must entirely supersede Fluid Marking Ink. For Florists' use it will be found invaluable. To be had retail of all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Price 1s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, Fownes-street, Dublin.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. The Highest Price given for Feathers.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

YOUR ADVANTAGE AND OUR BENEFIT. STRONG CONGOU, 2s. 9½d. FINEST IMPORTED, 3s. 7½d. PER LB. THE LONDON TEA COMPANY, 17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORES, MOUNTRATH-STREET, PILL-LANE, DUBLIN. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS continue to carry on their business as heretofore in the above Concern. ☞ Due notice will be given on removal to their new premises, 55, HENRY-STREET.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS. H. SIBTHORPE and SON, Agents to Maw and Co., Are prepared to Supply Designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Entrance Halls and Passages, with proper Workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland. Various specimens may be seen at their Warerooms, 11 and 12, CORK HILL, DUBLIN.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER. We are now prepared to take orders for Cider for early spring shipment from Devonshire. The quality this season will be superior. BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO., 28, William-street, Dublin.

ECONOMY. CHARLES HICKEY, Builder, GEORGE'S-TERRACE, NORTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, undertakes the Care of Smoky Chimneys on the most reasonable terms. NO CURE, NO PAY.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To be Let, on Moderate Terms, in the house of a respectable family in Kingstown, a Drawingroom, and Two or Three Bedrooms, with good attendance, or Servants' rooms. There is a Coachhouse and Stable, and use of a Pianoforte, if required.—Address "M. N.," 13, Portland-row.

TO GENTLEMEN ENGAGED IN PUBLIC OFFICES.—Comfortable furnished Bedchambers, from 5s. to 10s. per week; punctual attendance and early hours.—16, Great Brunswick-street, partly opposite Westland-row.

FOUND, A SMALL QUANTITY OF JEWELLERY. The owner can have it by giving the particulars, and paying for this advertisement, at 29, Dame-street.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.
ALL THE LEADING STYLES,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
SUPERIOR CLERICAL CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
LIVERIES in EVERY KIND,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY-MADE, or TO ORDER,
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR and CLOTHIER,
THIRTY DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(late 11, Dawson-street,)
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at £3 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, 1st February, 1860.

RAZORS.
The Razors manufactured by J. TWEEDALL retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest Cast Steel, the same quality the Old Read's Razors were made of, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years.
J. TWEEDALL,
Manufacturing Cutler,
No. 39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late of Lamprey's.)
All kinds of Cutlery Made and Repaired.
No Second Price.

CORNS.
MR. RENDALL can be consulted as heretofore, at 13, STEPHEN'S GREEN, Corner of Dawson-street.
The absolute removal of Corns and Bunions instantaneous, and efficacious cures without
CUTTING, PAIN, OR BLEEDING.
Hours—Ten till Four.

ROME, ST. PETER'S,
THE VATICAN, &c.,
A most elaborate and authentic view.
SEE HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Having been appointed sole agents for the above Machine, recommend it as the best Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced.
From the simplicity and ease of its mechanical action, its unencumbered Wash-Tub, its exceedingly convenient arrangement for Wringing and Mangling, combined with its wonderful efficiency as a Washer, it has met with an approval and sale, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the Continent of Europe, where the patent right has been purchased, and introduced by some of the most eminent engineers and machinists.
Sole Agents for Dublin,
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY WAREROOMS,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

NOTICE.—M'MAHON AND COMPANY continue to Sell off the large lot of First-class Hosiery purchased from Mrs. Harricks, who has retired from business. Those prime Goods are Forty per Cent. under cost, and consist chiefly of Shirts, Vests, Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Braces, &c.
All persons requiring a supply should avail themselves of an opportunity which may never occur again.
Observe, M'MAHON AND CO.'S
New Hosiery and Outfitting Warehouse,
No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET (near Carlisle-bridge).

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth. from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the newest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.
WATCHES.
Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever, and Horizontal Movements by the best London and Swiss Makers.

Silver Horizontal Watches from	£2 0 0
Gold do. strong cases	5 0 0
Silver London-made Lever do	4 0 0
Gold do. do.	8 0 0

All Engaged.
The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.
CLOCKS.
Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.
E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.
EDWARD MELMER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
LAUDER, BROTHERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Corner of Abbey-street,)
Respectfully intimate that they now guarantee First-class Portraits, irrespective of price, and have made a rule that parties not fully satisfied with the execution of their work are *not required to take their pictures.*

Portraits, Coloured, and in Shut-up Cases, from	1s. 6d.
Do., finished similar to Ivory Miniatures, from	2s. 6d.
Portraits, equal to the finest Glass Pictures, taken on Leather, for transmission by post	2s. 6d.

Portraits taken for Lockets, Rings, Brooches, &c.
Works of Art Copied.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD.
This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.
Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, both before and after mixing for use.
Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemist, Druggist, and Perfumer,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES? when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new,
AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY
CHARLES WALL,
67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.
FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND
Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

MOST IMPORTANT.—NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.---Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.---S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Gardevins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms.
N.B.---Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

NEW PATTERN TEA URNS.
I can fearlessly say I have the handsomest selection of Tea Urns in the City of Dublin. The patterns are peculiarly novel. They have been all manufactured expressly to my order by the eminent firm of
PYRKE AND SONS, LONDON,
and to ensure a quick sale, I have marked them up much under the prices such Urns are usually sold for.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, and General Hardware Establishment,
23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET,
DUBLIN.
☞ I have also just received a splendid assortment of Block Tin One-piece Dish Covers (with and without Silver Handles), the patterns quite new. An inspection solicited.

DAMASK AND DIAPER TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SLIPS, &c.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Solicit inspection of a large supply of above goods, just received from their Bleachers, which, with their usual Stock of
LINENS,
SHEETINGS of every Width,
TOWELLINGS, LONGCLOTHS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
They will dispose of at the Lowest Prices.

TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.
FOR THE ABOVE AMOUNT, YOU MAY HAVE A Prime Hat, Colour Guaranteed. Higher and lower prices, made after the newest models, equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
19, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
(Third Door from Carlisle Bridge.)

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Tins.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
DRESS SUITS.
We solicit inspection of our
SUPERFINE BLACKS, EXTRA JET, and BISHOPS' CLOTH,
Being unapproachable in Colour, Quality, and Make.
GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
CLOTHIERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
AND ROBEMAKERS TO THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
The Rev. S. C. FOOT, A.M., Rector of Knocktopher, will preach (God willing) a Controversial Sermon in the BETHEL CHURCH, Kingstown, on SUNDAY Evening, MARCH 4, 1860. Service at Seven o'clock.
Subject—"The Holy Catholic Church."
What are we to understand by the Catholic Church?
Catholic is intended to describe the general body of Christ's faithful people.—Apoc. vii. 9, 10, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
How, then, can any *one* section of Christians appropriate the name? Can a part be the whole?
What is the description given in the New Testament of the early Catholic Church? They were persevering in the doctrine of the Apostles, and in the communication of the breaking of bread, and in prayers.—Acts ii. 42, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Has the Church of Rome "persevered in the apostles' doctrine?" &c.
Come to the Bethel on Sunday Evening, and you will be convinced she has not—that she is neither the Catholic Church, nor a sound branch of that Church, and that the Protestant Church is the true Church Catholic located in this country.
Roman Catholic friends, you need not fear to come; the preacher will reason the subject in kindness, and from an ardent desire to lead you to peace of mind here, and endless happiness hereafter, through the knowledge of the truth of God, and through full confidence in the Lord Jesus Christ as your only Saviour.
Come and hear. Listen and learn. Be wise in time. Search the Scriptures.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1860.
I. C. M. T. R. C.
1. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. R. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary to the Society.
Subject—"Have you been born again?"—St. John iii. 3.
2. MISSION BUILDING, 7 p.m., Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., Ex-Schol., I.C.M.
Subject—"The Lenten Pastorals. The True Fast."
3. ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH, near Christ Church Cathedral, 7 p.m., Rev. F. F. CARMICHAEL, A.B., Curate.
Subject—"Rome's Claims, and how she supports them."
4. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, 7 p.m., Rev C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M. Ex-Schol., S.I.C.M.
Subject—"Veneration of Stick, and Reliance on Relics in Dr. Cullen's Temple—Why so many Strange Missioners in Dublin?"
5. On Wednesday Evening next, March 7, 1860, in the Church of ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT, near St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rev. JAMES ROGERS, A.M., Ex-Schol., I.C.M.
Subject—"What ought the Popes to have done, and what have the Popes not done for the world, and for Italy and Ireland in particular?"
I. Can you "see the kingdom of God?" Are you "a new creature?" Have you "the Spirit of Christ?" If you "knew not God and love not your neighbour," how can you be "born of God?" 2 Cor. v. 17; Rom. viii. 9; 1 John iv. 7, 8, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
II. Why is fasting from flesh on certain days nowhere commanded in the New Testament as a Christian duty? Why is commanding "to abstain from meats" laid down as a mark of those who "depart from the faith?"—1 Tim. iv. 1-5. Dr. Cullen's Bible.
How can that which was wrong in some ancient heretics be right in modern Roman Catholics?
If Lent was an apostolic appointment, why did St. Paul say, "It is best that *the heart be established with grace, not with meats,* which have not profited them that walk in them."—Heb. xiii. 9. "Meat doth not commend us to God."—1 Cor. viii. 8, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Why was the time at first forty hours, and not forty days?
III. Will Dr. Cullen say how much veneration is due to his precious bit of wood? Is it *adoration,* as say Thomas Aquinas and the Roman Pontifical? or simple religious respect? or superstitious awe?
Why do living men bow down to a piece of dead timber? Is there a supernatural virtue or Divine grace within it? What reliance is placed in old relics, whether sticks, rags, flesh, or bones?
Why has Dr. Cullen opened so many missions now in Dublin? Are the Order of Charity men, the Oblates of Mary, the Passionists, &c., sent to reclaim lapsed Roman Catholics in every quarter of the city?
Have so many of the people given up the confessional already?
Are the ordinary "priests" unable to keep and to recover those who have left them?
Will the strangers succeed where the native offspring of the State-paid Maynooth have failed?
Will they prove salvation by sacraments and works, instead of "Salvation by grace through faith," and "not of works, that no man may glory," as taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible (Ephes. ii. 8, 9)?
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear—bring your Bibles, and believe only what God says.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

There was a fall in London prices to-day, and lower prices from Paris principally caused it. That there should be a fall in Paris, founded on the Emperor's Speech, is significant; there they understand its true meaning, and the interpretation which the Governments of Europe may place on it. The Emperor said nothing about Savoy, but he hinted it. He seems to be bent on the accession of territory to France. It is easy to get in the thin end of the wedge, and the doctrine in his mouth is a dangerous one. Funds opened at about the same prices as they closed yesterday evening, but they quickly fell about a quarter per cent., which has not been recovered. In this market there was a fall scarcely equivalent to the London one; but prices were weak and business limited. In New Threes the fall was very slight, but Consols now quote about the same price as in London.

No dealings in Local or Railway Debentures, and generally the market is dull; Bank Stock advanced 15s., and left off buyers—latterly, it has been in active demand; all other Banking Shares the same as reported yesterday; no change in value; Steam Shares were heavy to-day; Atlantics fell 10s., which is a great deal in such small-priced shares—probably a call is expected; City of Dublins offered, but buyers of Liverpool Ship Building Company, as also of the Redeemables; sellers of Dundalks at last price; there was but little change in Mining Shares; Connorrees slightly better; General Mines a shade lower; buyers of Mining Company at last price, but sellers at a small advance; Alliance Gas would have been sold at an advance, buyers of Canals and Patriotics.

In Railway Shares, the principal changes have been an advance of 10s. in Ballymenas, and a fall of 10s. in Waterford and Limericks; Cork and Bandons are rather sellers, as are also Belfast Junctions, which are quoted ex-div. at a price equivalent to the previous one; rather buyers of Kingstown Stock and Wicklows; Droghedas would have been given at last price, buyers at a lower figure; buyers of Great Southern Stock, sellers of Killarneys; Midlands steady. No change in Railway Preference; Great Southern Stock of £4 per cent. was done at previous price, and steady.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 2.

OPENING PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94¼ ⅛
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ¼
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛
NOON PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅛ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ⅛
New Threes,	...	...	95⅛ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅛ ⅜
Account	...	...	94⅜ ⅛
New Threes	...	...	95⅛ 95
2-15 P.M. PRICES.			
Consols Money,	...	...	94⅛ ⅜
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ⅛
New Threes,	...	...	9⅞ 95
CLOSING PRICES.			
Consols Money	...	...	94⅛ ⅞
Account,	...	...	94⅜ ¼
New Threes,	...	...	95 ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Bank Stock, 230½ 29; Exchequer Bills, 23 6; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼, Caledonians, 93½; Eastern Counties, 56¼; Great Northern A, 102½; Great Western, 69½ 8 ¾ 9; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99½ 8 ¾; London and North Western, 98; London and South Western, 92; Leeds Northern, 46 ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ 40 ¾; South Eastern, 89½ ¾ ½; North British, 61 ½ 2; Midland Stock, 109¼ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92½; York and North Midland, 76½ ½. Consols opened at closing prices of yesterday, 94 ⅜ ¼, but almost immediately declined to 94⅛ ¼, at which prices they are now steady and inactive. Shares very inactive, but prices generally declined upon the Emperor's speech; and are now dull. Canadian Shares a shade easier. French unchanged.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, 226; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6⅞; Caledonians, 93½; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 56½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 108½; Great Western, 68¾ ½; Great Western of Canada, 12⅞ ½; Oxford, W., and W., 12⅞ ½; Grand Trunk, 8 9-16ths 11-16ths; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½ ⅞; London and North Western, 97¾ ⅞; London and South Western, 91⅞ 2¼; Leeds Northern, 46½ 7; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41 41½; Midland, 109¼; North British, 61½ 2; South Eastern, 89¾ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92½ ¾; York and North Midland 76½. Consols closed 94⅛ ⅜. Shares inactive, at above quotations. Tone of market good. Dovers firm at ⅜ ½. North Eastern and Eastern Counties the weakest markets.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The English Funds opened steadily this morning, and subsequently experienced a slight improvement, but on the receipt of dull prices from Paris, after the delivery of the speech of the Emperor Napoleon, owing to the absence, it is said, of explanations regarding Savoy, a reaction took place, and the market closed heavily. The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was more active than for some time past. In open market the supply of money continues ample. The withdrawal of gold from the Bank to-day was £20,000. Business in Railway Market has been limited, and in several instances a fractional decline has taken place.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The funds to-day showed a good deal of steadiness, though a fraction lower at 4 o'clock. Throughout the day business was checked by the anxiety with which the speech of the Emperor Napoleon was awaited. The speech was not published until between six and seven o'clock. In the Share market general firmness prevailed. The demand for money brisker at 3¾ per cent. for the best bills.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MARCH 2.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	...	...	94
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	...	93¾
Ditto for new Account, 8th March		...	93⅞
BANKS.			
Bank of Ireland, £100 paid,	...	...	241½
STEAM.			
Atlantic, limited	...	...	8½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company	...	...	51½
MINES.			
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited	...		19s 6d
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	...		4½ 4
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	...	...	48½
Dublin and Belfast Junction,		...	45½ xd
Great Southern and Western Stock,		...	118
Midland Great Western,	...	...	26⅛
PREFERENCE SHARES.			
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent perpetual Class C	...	...	15½ x
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent. perpetual		...	4½
Cork and Bandon, 6 per cent. perpetual		...	4
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual			98

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th March. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	94⅛	94⅛ 94	94⅛ ⅛	—	94	94⅛
Ditto for account	—	94⅛	—	94⅜ ¼ ⅜	—	94⅜
3 per Cent. Reduced						
New 3 per Cent Stock	93⅞ ¾	93⅞	93⅞ ¾	93⅞ ¾	93⅞	93¾
Ditto for account	93⅞	93⅞ ¾	93⅞ ¾	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞ 94
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3RD.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily,
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights more—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"Puritani."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Gisippus; or, the Forgotten Friend;" Milliners' Holiday;" to conclude with the "Boots at the Swan."

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MARCH 3.
Morning Tide, 4-8. Evening Tide, 4-28.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 25, amounted to 52,399 copies, making an average of 8,733 copies daily.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
Cape of Good Hope (D.) ...	Six p.m., March 4.
Spain and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m., March 6.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 7.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres (S) ...	One p.m., March 8.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 9.
America (Boston and Newfoundland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 11.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay) (S.) ...	One p.m., March 11.
America (New York) (S) ...	One p.m., March 13.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 14.
America (Portland) (Q) ...	Ten a.m., March 15.
Spain and Portugal (S) West Indies and Pacific (S). ...	One p.m., March 16.
America (New York and Bahamas (Ll) ...	One p.m., March 18.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and India (Bombay) via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., (S) America New York, (S) ...	One p.m., March 19.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 22.
America, Portland, Q ...	Ten a.m., March 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll) ...	Six p.m., March 23.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.) ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ...	Six p.m., March 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), ...	One p.m., March 26.
Constantinople ...	Six p.m., March 26.
America (Portland) (Q.) ...	Ten a.m., March 29.
Newfoundland (G.) ...	Ten a.m., March 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE SATURDAY HERALD.
Of this day, March, 3rd, contains the Latest News from France, Austria, India, Italy, &c. Important Parliamentary Proceedings—The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget; the Emperor Napoleon's Speech at the opening of the Legislative Chamber; Fashions for March; Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, &c.; Prospects of settling the Italian Question; Fatal Wreck of the Nimrod Steamship—All on Board Lost; County of Cork Election; Launch of a New Steamship for the Irish Mail Service; Levee and Drawingroom at Dublin Castle; Roscommon Election Committee; Meeting of the Grand Canal Company; The Royal Irish Academy; The Corporation; North and South Dublin Unions; Grocers' and Vintners' Society; the Dublin and Drogheda Railway; the Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway: together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, Sporting, Naval, and Commercial Intelligence; also all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting news of the week.
Price 3d., Stamped 4d.
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No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
THE AMOUNT OF SUPPORT WE HAVE received during the past year, from the Clergy of Ireland, has determined us to devote more than ordinary attention to the production of Clerical Attire.
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And personally superintending every department of our business, we are enabled to produce First-class articles at prices usually paid for inferior garments.
Our present stock of Superfine West of England
BROADCLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
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Will be found unsurpassed in the trade.
We beg to subjoin a list of prices, and any order, with which you may favour us shall be promptly and carefully executed.
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12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL selected Saint David's Day to introduce his correction of his own Reform. Louis Napoleon, on the same day, gave utterance to one of those speeches which constitute the oracles of Europe. The former addressed the constitutional assembly of a free people to whom he was responsible; the latter dictated a lesson, not so much to the gorgeous retinue of nominees before him as to the bewildered septuagenarians who mismanage the diplomacy of the world. Louis Napoleon spoke *amongst* submissive senators, but *to* the Cabinets of Europe. His words ought to have weight, for France has no other representative, or rather he is France. He possesses a fleet nearly, if not completely, equal to that of England. He holds in the leash, ready to spring up at the stamp of his foot, a vast and enthusiastic army of six hundred thousand men. He is accountable to none on earth, except at the sword's point. His words must, as yet, be taken as the embodied expression of a military and aggressive nation outnumbering that of England by six millions of souls.

The Speech dwells on many subjects with that terseness and epigrammatic vigour which no speech-maker in our Cabinet can command. It opens, ominously enough, with a phrase strikingly similar to that which commenced his last year's speech on the eve of Magenta. Then he "wished "to relieve the anxious minds of the senators "from exaggerated fears of war;" now his "sole "desire is to maintain peace." All the Powers of Europe are friendly. Spain "loyally concurs" with him in Cochin China, and quite as loyally, though not so openly, co-operates with his views in Morocco, within eyeshot of Gibraltar. England, also, acts "in conjunction with him in China." Mark the happy and, no doubt, carefully-selected phraseology. Spain "concurs" with a willing heart, England only "conjoins," and may be parted from him to-morrow. But England "conjoins" at a point nearer than China. A Treaty "destined to *fortify* "the alliance of two great nations has been ratified." The Emperor takes care to let England and the world know that among Frenchmen "there was but slight "inclination for a Treaty of Commerce with England." He appeals to the generosity of the French nation, and takes the responsibility of the measure solely upon himself. It is not, then, a Treaty between the nations, nor even between Cabinets; it is a Treaty between the English Cabinet on the one hand, and the Emperor of France upon the other. Mr. Gladstone stands corrected by an Imperial monitor. In his famous Speech, introductory to this very Treaty, he called it "a compact between nations—not between "Cabinets." The Emperor takes care to correct that part of Mr. Gladstone's address which was not revised in Paris.

But the most important portion of the Speech, and that which must be regarded as most threatening to Europe, is that in which the Italian question is discussed. We now see, in a bodily and formidable shape, the Napoleonic idea hitherto so filmy and unsubstantial. "Italy is on the eve of "regulating freely her own affairs," provided she acts precisely as the Emperor directs. "An entire "liberty of action is left to the King of Sardinia;" he may attempt to carry out a "coalition of the "States of Italy," but then the Emperor could "not follow him in such a policy," which phrase means that he would withdraw the French troops from Lombardy, and leave Sardinia to the tender mercies of unforgiving Austria, cruel Naples, re-awakened Spain, and Perugianising Rome. "I have "counselled the King of Sardinia," quoth his Imperial master, "to maintain the autonomy of "Tuscany, and to respect, in principle, the rights of "the Holy See." This enigma means that three Bonapartes—Joseph, Jerome, and Louis—have resided in Tuscany, and are Italians as well as French—that Tuscany once formed a part of the Kingdom of Rome, reserved for the eldest son of the Imperial house of Bonaparte. It means that two cousins of the Emperor, Count Pepoli and Count Rasponi, the one in Bologna, the other in Ravenna, have directed the popular movement, and, consequently, have rights. It means that if Prince Napoleon refuse the appanage of Tuscany, there is still another Bonaparte, a "Royal Highness," too, lately received with special favour at the Tuileries. It means, what all men may see, that Italy is but a tongue projecting from the mouth of France, and that the Emperor, among other resurrections, revivifies the traditional idea of a French Kingdom of Rome.

But the Emperor's idea—that which Europe knows he fought for—is becoming very tangible. Tuscany, &c., are still the shadowy parts of the Imperial policy—they are only in *basso rilievo*; another portion stands out bodily. Europe is required to believe that France is afraid of Sardinia. Protect me, cries the Emperor, from this Frankenstein which I have evoked! Victor Emmanuel is at the head of nine millions of desperate Italians, and at any moment, while I sleep, or hunt, or carouse with Palmerston, may pour his 80,000 men through the passes of the Alps upon my devoted but feeble army of half a million of men. "For the safety of my frontiers," cries the Emperor, "I claim," not Savoy—no, not Savoy—but, if you please, the *French side* of the mountains—mark the words—the French side, not of the ALPS, but of the MOUNTAINS—that is, Nice as well as Savoy; for the Alps send down a succession of waves, the last settlement of a stony deluge, to within rifle cannon shot of Genoa. This unprincipled and shameless demand is called "a re-"clamation of territory," because France once pos-"sessed it, and the first Bonaparte decimated it. "There is nothing in it to alarm Europe, or belie "the disinterested policy which more than once I "have *proclaimed,*" not kept. Very disinterested, truly, to overlap the Sardinian territory on one side from Nice, to frown down upon it from the Alps, to hem it in on the side of Tuscany! If this policy is to be authorised by Europe, the next step, and certainly a very easy one, would be, to amalgamate with France Sardinia herself, for a frontier should be protected on both sides, not merely on one.

But there is nothing in all this to alarm Europe Lord John Russell will, of course, assent to this, and Lord Palmerston must swear to it. Why is it not alarming? Because this new frontier of France has "been indicated by nature herself." If this oracle refers to mountains, then Geneva, Neufchatel, and other Swiss cantons are open on the side of France, but closed on the side of Austria and Germany. The Swiss are great warriors and admirable riflemen. The frontier of France cannot be safe until they are amalgamated with Savoy---that is, with France, for "so "nature indicated." On the other hand, rivers are made by nature to serve as boundaries; and there is Belgium, French-speaking, French-codified Belgium, and there are the Rhenish Provinces, also Frenchified, and the River Rhine forms so natural a frontier that, as the Belgæ once conquered Gaul, nothing remains but to annex them, for so nature ordered. And then, if seas form natural boundaries, a wide sea separates the Channel Islands from England; only a salt river parts them from France. French-speaking races occupy these Channel Islands, and they are the asylum of Frenchmen who dream of freedom. "Nature intended them as outworks for the French "frontier;" and thus the aggressive policy of Napoleon I. is revived, not by arms, but by an astute diplomacy. It is easy to tunnel a mountain, or make a road across it; easy to bridge a river; easy to pass a sea, for it is made an esplanade by steam; and so other mountains, other rivers, other seas, will be pointed out successively as the limits set by nature to the frontiers of France.

It is not the over-clever and far too subtle diplomacy of the Emperor we fear; it is the imbecility of the worn-out senilities who pretend to guide the destinies of this great empire. While a Power is growing up to a height which threatens all men, they truckle about a sixpence in the price of French wine, and call themselves benefactors of the working classes because they can import lucifer matches and nutmegs free of duty. Senility, not age, qualifies for a command in the army, in the navy, and in the Cabinet. We are governed by a divan of decrepitudes, who come before the man they have not spirit to face, and, as Indians to their Fetish, offer the means of aggression to procure peace for the brief frontiers "which nature "indicates" for life.

The *Times* on the Merits of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill:---

The old admonition against too much zeal has never received so severe a comment as in the history of the Second Reform Act that is to be. In the midst of sedition and conflagration, revolutions abroad and threats of rebellion at home, Lord John Russell proposed, in 1831, the bill under which England's sun was to set for ever, and, what was much more serious, "it would be found impossible to govern the country." It was the universal belief of those days that the Reform Act handed over the power and the soil of the country from one set of rulers to another, and that the very identity of the State would be broken. So the aristocracy and all the 'ocracies, except the democracy, showed the most abject and violent terror, and the people an elation which the results have not justified as much as they might have done. In those days Lord John Russell was the Talbot of the dramatist. He spoke like a giant; he had only to raise his voice, and he swelled to the stature of five hundred men; when he opened his mouth all listened, for their fate hung on his words. He is the same man he then was; nay, himself a greater man, older and wiser, with more grand associations, and with a roll of great achievements as well as a famous ancestry. Yet the House of Commons last night listened to him with rather less interest than they did to the story of the British cork-cutters on Wednesday, and he himself showed by his manner that he shared the general indifference. The Fates themselves, that always pursue the unfortunate and hate those they have injured, were hard on the old Reformer. While Lord John was raking up the old fire, and straining his voice to reproduce the deep tones of his youth, ambition was thundering across the Channel, and reminding us of things more important even than small boroughs and franchises. Under all these circumstances, with the certainty that nobody cared for the subject, Lord John did as much as was expected, and no more. He propounded last night a measure studiously midway between his own, which was too much, and Mr. Disraeli's, which was too little. He proposes to take the second member from 25 boroughs instead of 15; to disfranchise no borough, except those which are already *de facto* without members; to divide the 25 seats gained pretty equally between towns and counties; to create several constituencies of three members, with a view to the representation of the minority; and to reduce the county franchise to a £10 occupation, and the town to £6, the rent, not the rateable value, being intended by those figures.

What are we to say about it? Were we to express the feelings of nineteen people out of twenty, including probably the proposer of the measure and the whole of her Majesty's present and late Governments, we should desire that the bill might be speedily consigned to the grave of its fathers, and no attempt made to resuscitate the subject, in our time at least. But even a ghost must be laid, and the real question is how to get rid of the nightmare that sits on the House. Unless we have a Reform Act, with an understanding that it is to last for twenty years, we shall always have somebody taking up the rusty old weapon and flourishing it, to the dismay of Parliament and the neglect of public affairs. So we don't subject this bill to quite the same tests which the old bill was expected to stand. We don't expect it to destroy classes and create new ones; to subvert institutions; to emancipate races, religions, and cities; and to do all the rest of that grand work. Such occasions can only come once in a century, or not quite so often. Reform has gone through much suffering, and been ruined half-a-dozen times; he is now a sadder, a wiser, and a better man, and we will help to provide for him comfortably for the rest of his days. A £6 franchise for towns will be no such great fall, and, as Lord John shows, will not add more than 40 per cent. to the borough constituencies. To the counties he wishes still to preserve something of their distinct character; so he does not propose to lower the franchise here below £10. He wishes, in fact, to enfranchise the better class of artisans, because they are generally independent and enlightened; not the better class of labourers, because he does not know on which principle they will vote. This may be wisdom, but it is not fair play; and possibly Lord John may see reason to reconsider the very flimsy difference he proposes to retain between county and town. Lord John has been very diligent to inquire into the condition and character of the townsmen who pay £6 a year for their houses. Surely it was worth while to learn something about the small townsmen, and small villagers, who pay £6 a year. They are a very numerous class, it is true, but that is no reason why they should continue without a franchise.

In the general renunciation of the foibles and follies of youth, Lord John has given up the "fancy franchises" which amused his younger days. We do everything by wholesale in these times. The classes are following the nationalities beyond the pale of protection. So there is no more tender talk about giving votes to lodgers and young gentlemen upon town; to curates, to certificated schoolmasters, and Dissenting ministers; to articled clerks, to soldiers and sailors holding her Majesty's commission; or to the many other classes whose importance is not to be measured by house and land. Then as for the disfranchisement, Lord John proposes to add 25 boroughs to that class which is supposed to form the principal opening for young men of small incomes and promising talents. We need not here repeat the list, which will be found elsewhere, and the recital of which does not elevate one's notions of the national grandeur. As to the appropriation of the 25 seats, Lord John proceeds steadily and discreetly, as one who has fallen into the ditch, on this side and on that, and has seen others fare worse. He divides the seats between counties and large boroughs, reserving only two to this metropolis. Even in the choice between the metropolitan districts he has shown the wisdom that comes by time. He does not propose to give a single new seat to the Tower Hamlets, with their 600,000 inhabitants; to Finsbury and Marylebone, now containing about half a million; to the Borough, to Lambeth, or to Westminster; but to Kensington and Chelsea combined, who will thus leave the county of Middlesex of more manageable compass. With such a measure before us, we must congratulate Lord John Russell on the wish to conciliate all sides.

The *Morning Herald* on the same subject :---

The latest, and we trust the final, effort of the great Parliamentary Reformer is over. The country is safe from revolution. The throne and the peerage are still institutions of the country. We have neither universal suffrage nor vote by ballot, and we can draw our breath freely in the conviction that one of the most mischievous of our leading politicians has exerted all his strength against our existing Parliamentary system, and miserably failed. For forty years Lord John Russell has been before the public as a Reformer. Twenty-nine years ago, on the same day of the same month, he brought forward the bill which associated his name with the great Whig statesmen of those times, and which has supplied him with an amount of political capital enjoyed by no other public man. The reputation of his fellow-workers reflected on him a lustre which it has been the destiny, if not the object, of his late years to prove the merest reflection; and last night tore away the last rag of the mantle that had fallen on his shoulders. Lord John Russell himself must have been painfully aware of the very pitiable exhibition he made. It was impossible but that the recollection of his earliest triumph should have passed across his mind as he listened to the very doubtful expressions of sympathy which came from the Ministerialist ranks; whilst the consciousness that he was but adding to the list of his failures a new proof of his utter incapacity as a legislator, and of his unscrupulousness as a party leader, no doubt added considerably to his embarrassment. We know not how the Liberals will accept this palpable mockery in legislation. For our own part, if we could look upon it as anything but a temporary concession, we should be disposed to accept it in order to prevent the renewal of agitation. But the advanced Radicals, who will vote for such a measure, will accept it as a mere instalment—a promise of future reductions, and a handle for future demands. This is the consideration which, more than the deficiencies of the bill itself, will press upon every thoughtful mind. If we must pass a Reform Bill, at least let it be understood that the new Parliament is not to be called on to amend itself, as its earliest piece of legislation; and that we are to be freed, for a generation to come, from the delusive and mischievous promises of reforming Administrations.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday Evening.

The foreign policy of Lord Malmesbury is vindicating itself the more frequently opportunities are allowed for canvassing it. Accordingly, in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening last, the *pacte de famille* concluded between France and Sardinia, the eve before the marriage of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde, by which the conditional surrender of Savoy to France was agreed upon, being brought to light, compelled those who lent them aid in overthrowing the Government of Lord Derby for truckling to Austria to acknowledge that my Lord Malmesbury, after all, was right, and that the "idea" which led Napoleon to invade Italy was more intimately concerned with his own interests than his admirers would believe.

Mr. Kinglake, who brought forward the motion relative to the annexation of Savoy, is member for Bridgewater, and a Whig of undiluted water. He is better known in the literary than the political world; he is the author of "Eothen," and wrote an interesting account of one of our Crimean engagements, which he witnessed from the masthead of a vessel in the harbour—though how the honourable gentleman could possess the necessary power of eyesight is to me a mystery, as the concavity of the glasses which the member for Bridgewater is obliged to resort to, on every occasion, would convey the impression that his range of vision did not extend further than the bridge of his nose. In aspiring to make a position as a public speaker, this honourable gentleman has forgotten the three important requisites of an orator, as described by Demosthenes—"action," "action," "action"—for his manner before the House is anything but pleasing. However, he did his part well, and insisted on his motion, despite the efforts of Mr. Milnes, who played, on this occasion, second fiddle to Lord John Russell, as the Noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs knew well the consequences of himself interfering to prevent the debate.

Sir Robert Peel, who seconded the motion, quite took the House of Commons by storm. The member for Tamworth has hitherto inspired everyone who heard him speak with the idea that he was eager to snatch from Mr. Bernal Osborne's brow the laurel which he had won in the capacity of jester to the House of Commons; and, indeed, Sir Robert Peel's personal appearance, done up after the manner of a jolly Connaughtman, "with his sprig of shillelagh," gave to his ebullitions of mirth an advantage, when contrasted with the lugubrious cast of Bernal's money-changing face, and showed that, in a contest between them, he would win at a canter. But on Tuesday night Sir Robert, for the once, forgot his mirth, and in an eloquent speech, which commanded attention from both sides of the House, showed that he could rise, if occasion demanded, to the dignity of a statesman. I could not help, whilst listening to his finished harangue, thinking of that dismal piece of redtapeism, his brother Fred, whose voice ever seems to issue from the inside of a closely-written blue-book. The Government has at last consented to supply the wished-for correspondence, and for the present the patrimony of her Kings and nursing-place of her Garibaldis remain in the possession of Piedmont. It appears, however, from to-day's intelligence, that Napoleon is not willing to part with Savoy, now almost, as he expects, within his grasp, and that the author of that "magnificent Milan proclamation," as Lord John Russell is pleased to call it, considers that Victor Emmanuel might take Parma, Modena, and Romagna in exchange for Savoy. Perhaps the Imperial Speech, delivered as I write, in the Corps Legislatif, will decide the question, and set the anxious minds of lovers of freedom at rest. The general impression here is, that the Emperor will content himself at present with the "sop" which Great Britain has thrown to his ambition, and, having secured the Treaty of Commerce, will then seize upon this object of his desires.

To night, Lord John Russell will introduce his Reform Bill to the House of Commons, and, of course, the noble lord will remind the country of the coincidence between the first of March, 1860, and the first of March, 1831, when he was called upon to discharge a similar duty, and Johnny will not let the opportunity pass away without bearing witness to his own patriotic and disinterested efforts in the cause; but the feelings of the country are not sufficiently excited on the question to enable the Cabinet to do their behest, and the member for London may, before the end of not many days, be compelled to say of Reform, as the immortal Grattan did of Irish independence, "I have watched by its cradle, I have followed its hearse." How the Conservative body will act on the question will be decided by the nature of the bill brought forward, but this I can state, that they have no factious opposition in view. But three Reform Bills and a Budget in the one night will not be bad, and Irish interests may expect judicious handling from the hands of so distinguished an Irishman as Mr. Cardwell.

In consequence of the remonstrances of a deputation of Irish distillers, consisting of Messrs. Jameson and Robertson, Sir James Power, and Mr. Haig, of Dundalk, who have had several interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Cabinet have been so far convinced of the disadvantage which home-made spirits would labour under, as compared with spirits imported from France, that they have added to the Treaty an article which was ratified at Paris on Tuesday last, by which an addition shall be imposed on French spirits, to countervail the charges with which home-made spirits have to contend in consequence of Excise regulations.

The case for the petitioners in the Roscommon election has closed to-day; Captain Goff's counsel refusing to state whether they will produce any witnesses. Only one charge of bribery was brought forward against Captain Goff, which signally broke down, and unless Mr. Patrick, a candidate at the last election, be proved an agent of the sitting member, the charges of treating fail signally.

A messenger of the House of Commons is in close pursuit of Mr. Pope Hennessy, who was not forthcoming on Wednesday, to sit as member of a committee on railway bills. An attempt was made to accomplish Sir Boyle Roche's feat of being in two places at one time, as although Colonel Wilson Patten heard that the member for the King's County was in Ireland, he demanded that he should be *immediately* forthcoming.

Fashionable Intelligence.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode on horseback on Thursday morning, attended by Colonel the Hon. A Hardinge.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred and the Princess Helena, honoured the Olympic Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Caledon, Lord de Tabley, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros as the Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace.

Valentine Duke, M.D., is appointed Visiting Medical Officer to the Friends' Lunatic Asylum, Donnybrook-road, as successor to Doctor Joshua Harvey, who has tendered his resignation, after having most efficiently, with skill, kindness, and attention, filled that office for many years.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston received at dinner on Wednesday evening, at Cambridge House, his Excellency the Swedish Minister and the Countess Platen, his Excellency the Russian Minister and Baroness Brunnow, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister, the Duchess of Inverness, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord and Lady Harriet Ashley, Lady William Russell, the Right Hon. Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood and Miss Wood, Hon. Julian Fane, Hon. Evelyn and Lady Victoria Ashley, Hon. Strange Jocelyn, Mr. H. Cavendish, Mr. H. Grenfell, &c. Lady Palmerston had an assembly at a more advanced period, at which a brilliant company congregated.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Herbert entertained the Earl and Countess Somers, Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Lord Dufferin, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, Sir J. Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Holford, Mr. Herbert, &c., at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their mansion in Belgrave-square.

The Duchess of Wellington has issued cards for an assembly on (this day) Saturday, at Apsley House.

The Earl Cowper arrived at his residence in St. James's-square on Tuesday evening.

The Countess of Clarendon and the Ladies Villiers have arrived in Grosvenor-crescent from the Grove, Herts.

Viscount Canterbury has left London for Paris.

Lord Polwarth has arrived at Maurigny's Hotel, from Mertoun-house, near Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Lady Stanley of Alderley has issued cards for an assembly on Monday next, at her residence in Dover-street.

The late Bishop of Rochester has left a large family, two of whom are in the church—the Rev. Francis Hay, rector of Chiselhurst, and the Rev. Frederic William, rector of Stone. Of his daughters, one is Harriet, late Marchioness of Camden; Augusta Anne is the wife of Sir John Pakington; Sarah Maria, of R. Capel Cure, Esq.; Eleanor Margaret, of J. J. Tufnell, jun., Esq.; and there are four others.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—Arrivals—Capt. Prendergast and the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton and suite, Mrs. and Miss Brabazon, of Stephen's-green; Mrs. and the Misses Bessonnett and suite, of Leeson-street; Mr. and Mrs. Poulett, Messrs. Boyle and friend. Departures—The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Clogher, and Mrs. Maude, for Cheltenham; the Right Hon. Judge Longfield and Mrs. Longfield, for Fitzwilliam-square; Sir Thomas and Lady Whelan, Mr. and Mrs Pack, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Messrs. Patterson, Sneyd, Tenthill, and Lambert.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Miss Burke, Westport, Mayo—Train and corsage of the richest white glace silk, trimmed with bouillons of white tulle, black velvet, black lace, and pink roses; deux jupons of white Brussels net, over white silk skirt; headdress of rouleau of black velvet and pearls, pink roses, marabout feathers, and tulle veil; ornaments, pearls.

Miss Synott, Foxrock House—Train and corsage of the richest white glace silk, trimmed with bouillons of white tulle, bouquets of white satin ribbon, and pearls; jupon of pink embroidered tulle; headdress, wreath of white flowers, feathers, and tulle veil; ornaments, emeralds and pearls.

Hon. Emmeline Canning—Train and corsage of white glace, trimmed with bouillons of tulle, bouquets of green leaves, gold coral and bows of violet ribbon; dress of tulle, over white satin, trimmed to correspond; headdress, wreath of green leaves, gold coral and violet ribbon; feathers and lappets.

Miss Bessie de la Pere Robinson, Riversdale—Train and corsage of the richest pink moire antique, tastefully trimmed and ornamented with bouillons of white tulle, gold and pink ribbon; berthe to correspond; jupe of Limerick lace over white glace silk, looped with roses; headdress, wreath of white and gold flowers, feathers and lappets; ornaments, gold.

Mrs. Thomas H. Thompson, Leeson-street—Dress of maise-coloured glace silk, with double tunic of Maltese lace and garnitures of black velvet; berthe, a la Swisse, of black velvet; train of black glace silk, trimmed with gold and Maltese lace; coiffure, black veil, spangled with gold, feathers, and gold ornaments.

Miss Annie Thompson—Train and corsage of white glace silk, trimmed with white roses; double skirt of white tulle, trimmed with cerise velvet and white roses; coiffure, bandeau of cerise velvet, ornamented with gold wheat, veil and feathers.

Miss Louisa E. Thompson—Exactly the same as her sister.

Mrs. Cox, Clara House, King's County—Corsage and train of superb blue and white brocade, trimmed with guipure lace and silver; jupe of blue satin with three volants of guipure lace, chatelaine of blue and silver flowers; headdress, guipure lappets, feathers, tiara of diamonds; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Nanale O'Hagan—Train and corsage of pink glace, lined with blonde tulle, rosettes of black velvet and bouquets of roses; jupon of white glace, with Limerick lace flounces; coiffure, feathers and lappets; ornaments, pearls.

Mrs. Sherlock, Stillorgan Castle and Mountjoy-square—Train and corsage of rich pink watered silk, trimmed with blonde lace and pearls; petticoat, pink glace, with bouillons; headdress, diamonds, Brussels lace, lappets, and feathers; ornaments, diamonds and pearls.

Militia.

The Antrim Rifles, to the number of about 600 men, exclusive of officers, arrived in Belfast yesterday, by the steamer Royal Consort, from Bristol. The regiment marched to the barracks, where they will remain until their disembodiment, which will take place in a few weeks.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The presentation last evening, for the second time during the present engagement, of Verdi's beautiful opera, "La Traviata," so fraught in its every phase with the spirit of music, was signally successful. There was no blank in the *caste*, as on Monday evening, to mar its success, and the *ensemble* was unusually good. The music of *Alfredo* was sung by Signor Belart, who made a decided impression. Signor Aldighieri was the *Germont* of the evening, and his reception was most flattering. His mellow and resonant tones increased in their richness as the opera progressed, and he was listened to with unmixed delight. The charming Piccolomini, in the *role* of *Violetta*, increased her fame as a *prima donna*, for never, perhaps, was her voice heard to better effect. This evening, the grand opera of "Puritani" will be presented.

THE CHURCH.

(From the *Christian Examiner*.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Diocese of Armagh—Rev. Jonathan R. Chomley, to the prebend and rectory of Loughgall, County Armagh: patron, the Primate. Rev. Mason Mulgan, to the perpetual curacy of Lisnadill, County Armagh: patron, the Rector of Armagh.

Diocese of Cashel—Rev. W. F. Young, to the curacy of Ballysheelan, County of Tipperary: patron, the Vicar. Rev. James S. Fletcher, to the curacy of Kilfithmore, County Tipperary: patron, the Rector.

Diocese of Connor—Rev. Edward Maguire, A.M., to the impropriate curacy of Kirkinriola, Ballymena, County of Antrim; patron Lord Mountcashel.

Diocese of Elphin—Rev. G. F. Stoney, to the curacy of Toomna, County Roscommon; patron, Rev. Brent Neville.

Diocese of Meath—Rev. T. G. Caulfield, to the rural deanery of Clonmacnoise: patron, the Bishop.

RESIGNATIONS.

Diocese of Armagh—Rev. Jonathan R. Chomly, the perpetual curacy of Lisnadill, County Armagh; patron, the Rector of Armagh.

Diocese of Cashel—Rev. James S. Fletcher, the curacy of Stradbally, county Waterford: patron, the Vicar.

Diocese of Elphin—Rev. T. G. Phillips, the curacy of Toomna, county Roscommon: patron, Rev. Brent Neville. Rev. G. F. Stoney, the curacy of Croghan, county Roscommon; patron, the Archdeacon of Elphin.

Diocese of Meath—Rev. J. K. Moffatt, the rural deanery of Clonmacnoise: patron, the Bishop.

APRIL CLERICAL MEETINGS.

Irish Society	April 11	...	Twelve o'Clock.
Do.	April 11	...	Seven o'Clock.
Church Education Society	April 12	...	Twelve o'Clock.
Protestant Orphan Society	April 13	...	Twelve o'Clock.
Sunday School Society	April 18	...	Twelve o'Clock.
Hibernian Bible Society	April 19	...	Twelve o'Clock.
Church Missionary Society	April 20	...	Twelve o'Clock.

Army.

On Thursday afternoon the foundation stone of the handsome memorial which is to be erected to the memory of those officers and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea, during the Russian campaign, was laid at Chatham by the Duke of Cambridge. The memorial, the erection of which has been for some time in contemplation, will be built at the eastern end of the parade-ground at Brompton Barracks—a site which, perhaps, is one of the very best that could have been selected, as it will form an appropriate termination to one of the finest of our parade-grounds. It will be built from designs furnished by Mr. Digby Wyatt, and will consist of a lofty central arch 22 feet in height, with two side arches, each about 13 feet in height, and of appropriate width. The entire structure will be upwards of 30 feet in height, 41 feet in width, and 10 feet in depth or thickness. It will be elaborately ornamented, and will be faced with marble, on which will be inscribed the name of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea. The whole cost will be defrayed by the subscriptions of the officers and men. The builders are Messrs. Mansfield and Sons, of Gray's-inn-road. His Royal Highness arrived at the Strood station shortly before 12 o'clock, attended by his aide-de-camp, and was received by a guard of honour, selected from the Royal Marines and the East India regiments, the guard being composed of none but men who had served in the Crimea and were decorated with the Crimean medal. Major A. A. Douglas, Royal Marines, commanded the guard, the colours of the Royal Marines being held by Lieut Thomas. In order to give effect to the proceedings, very extensive preparations had been made; every inch of the lofty scaffolding used in the building of the memorial was covered with flags, while from four lofty poles were displayed the colours of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey, the nations which fought together in the Crimea. Above the scaffold was placed the word "Crimea" in branches of laurel. On each side of the stone were galleries for the accommodation of ladies, the general public, among whom the gay uniforms of nearly 200 officers were conspicuous, being admitted in the space round the stone. The approaches were lined on each side by the troops of the Royal and Indian Engineers. On his Royal Highness reaching the barracks he was received with a general salute, the band playing the National Anthem. Among the distinguished officers who accompanied his Royal Highness were General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, G.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications; General Sir C. W. Pasley, K.C.B.; General Sir Henry Jones, General Oldfield, K.H.; General H. Eyre, Col. Sandham, Col. Gordon, C.B.; Col. Stotherd, Col. Walpole, Col. Stanton, C.B.; Col. Westmacott, &c. The ceremony commenced by the Rev. Mr. Green, senior chaplain of the garrison, offering up an appropriate prayer; after which, Mr. D. Wyatt presented his Royal Highness with a photographic view of the proposed memorial, together with the plans, which the Duke of Cambridge spent some time in inspecting. A silver trowel was then handed to his Royal Highness, with which he spread the mortar, after which the stone, which was decorated with laurel, was lowered to its place, the Royal Engineers' band playing "Sleepers awake!" from Mendelssohn's "St Paul." After the stone had been lowered his Royal Highness examined it with the square, and then struck it with the mallet, after which he said, "I declare this stone to be well and duly laid," a fact which was immediately announced by a second salute of 21 guns fired by the Royal Engineer Train. His Royal Highness afterwards inspected the corps of the Royal Engineers, the troops marching past in slow and quick time, and executing a few other manœuvres.

Navy.

Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce hoisted his flag, white at the fore, as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, on board the Excellent, at noon on Thursday, under the customary salutes from that ship and the Victory. Admiral W. Bowles, C.B., hauled down his flag from the main of the Victory at sunset on Thursday. Yesterday morning Vice-Admiral Bruce removed his flag to the Victory, the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief at the port.

Her Majesty's Royal paddle yacht has been paid off at Portsmouth, and re-commissioned again on Tuesday.

It is expected that Lieutenant Francis G. Suttie, at present serving on board her Majesty's ship Royal Albert, will receive the appointment of Flag-Lieut., should Lieut. Robinson receive the usual step of rank on the hauling down of an Admiral's flag.

Her Majesty's gunboat Torch, launched from the builder's yard on Tuesday, arrived at Woolwich, on Thursday, and was towed down to Chatham yard to be fitted for service.

Thanks.

"FATHER" CHINIQUY'S COLONY.

The Rev. Thomas Scott gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of St. Anne's Colony, State of Illinois:—

A Friend, Cavan, £1; William Walker, Esq., £1; Rev. George Stopford, £2; Rev. W. B. Howard, £1; E. S. D. J., 7s. 6d.; Collected by Mr. W. Love, £2; Miss E. Smith, 5s.; F. H. Garner, Esq., £2, a Thank Offering for Spiritual blessings, from one who feels that it is more blessed to give than to receive, £10; Mrs. George Rotherham, £5; Miss Le Poer Trench, 10s.; Harvey Nicholson, Esq., per Mrs. Gregg, £1; Henry Skipton, Esq., per do., 10s; Mrs. Jones, per do., 10s.; Mrs. Stewart, per do., 6s.; Miss Renwick, per do., 5s. Mr. Eutrean, per do., 5s.; Mr. O'Driscoll, per do., 2s. 6d.; A Friend, per do., 2s.; Friend, per do., 15s; previous acknowledgments, £128 19s.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools.—To Henry Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Coinla, county Monaghan, for a donation of £3; to Edward Ledwich, Esq., M.D., £1; Henry M'Clean, Esq., £1; W. F. Dailey, Esq., £1; Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co., £1, per Mr. R. H. Wood, collector, 41, Nicholas-street.

The Assistant Secretary to the Strangers' Friend Society—To Mrs. Lawson, per Mr. J. L. Jones, £2, being two years' subscription: A. Morrisson, Esq., 10s.; K., per J. Robertson, Esq., £1; M. G., 5s. in postage stamps, per Mr. George Sidford.

Irish Railway Returns.

Made up to the respective dates as under.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.		1859. £	s.	d.
Belfast & County Down, Feb. 26	473	5	8	...	406	5	7
Belfast & Ballymena, Feb. 25	1105	13	7	...	1036	4	0
Ballymena & Portrush, Feb. 25	272	7	9	...	193	7	1
Cork & Bandon, Feb. 25	265	11	8	...	235	7	1
Cork, Blackrock & Passage, Feb. 25	155	15	3	...	206	19	0
Dublin & Belfast Junc. Feb. 26	1188	0	11	...	1132	10	5
Dublin & Wicklow, Feb. 25	1262	18	0	...	1857	2	0
Dublin & Drogheda, Feb. 26	1481	9	0	...	1381	1	0
Dundalk & Enniskillen, Feb. 26	639	2	0	...	599	15	0
Gt. Southern & Western, Feb. 25	6296	14	0	...	6102	17	0
Irish South Eastern, Feb. 25	231	1	0	...	260	8	0
Killarney Junction, Feb. 25	318	0	0	...	283	7	0
Limerick & Foynes, Feb. 25	111	14	1	...	98	0	7
Limerick & Ennis, Feb. 25	157	8	8	...	116	11	7
Londonderry & Enniskillen, Feb. 25	713	13	4	...	770	12	3
Midland Great Western, Feb. 26	3785	19	0	...	3404	17	0
Newry, W. Point, & Rostr, Feb. 26	67	0	0	...	53	0	0
Tralee and Killarney, Feb. 25	85	0	0	...	...		
Ulster, Feb. 26	1527	0	1	...	1406	5	1
Waterford and Limerick, Feb. 25	1227	13	3	...	1215	16	0
Waterford and Tramore, Feb. 25	31	1	0	...	43	0	0
Waterford and Kilkenny, Feb. 25	305	5	9	...	282	3	8

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2.

			From s. D.	to s. D.	Average s. D.
2481 Wheat,	per barrel	20 stone...	28 6	31 0	29 8
1981 Oats	do.	14 stone...	13 6	16 0	14 2
— Bere	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
868 Barley	do.	16 stone...	18 0	21 6	19 4
— Rape	do.	16 stone...	00 0	00 0	00 0
795½ Oatmeal	cwt.	8 stone...	13 3	15 0	14 1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—FEB. 25.

Imperial Average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ...	44	5	Oats	22	7	Beans ...	38	11
Barley ...	35	7	Rye	35	8	Peas ...	36	11

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ...	43	10	Oats	21	8	Beans ...	38	5
Barley ...	34	10	Rye	31	6	Peas ...	36	2

Duty one shilling.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH IMES OFFICE.

Four o'clock, a.m.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FRIDAY.—The debtor and creditor account of the National Bank for February contains the following items:—Cash, 80,430,000 florins; notes, 461,636,000; foreign bills, 2,366,700; bills discounted, not yet due, 33,000,000; advances, 52,667,000.

ITALY.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an important article on the Imperial policy in Italy, but as it will be followed so shortly by the Emperor's Speech, which will, no doubt, touch upon the same topics, the interest of the article will soon be superseded.

COUNT CAVOUR.

The "Opinione Nationale" says it is anticipated that Count Cavour would resign as soon as the telegraphic summary of the Emperor's Speech reached Turin.

SARDINIA AND FRANCE.

"Le Nord" says that the reply of the Sardinian Government to the new propositions of France is to the effect that the whole question must depend on the result of a vote by universal suffrage.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The "Globe" is of opinion that the Emperor's Speech is not one calculated to calm public apprehension.

The "Express" says the Speech is unfavourable, and will affect the Stock Exchange.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The Roscommon Election Committee was engaged in hearing yesterday the conclusion of the petitioners' case The first sitting of the Dover Election Committee took place yesterday. The case of the petitioners is, that servants of the Crown used the powers of their office to procure the election of Admiral Lecke and Mr. Nichols, and that, therefore, the last election ought to be declared void.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester, read yesterday, before the Congress of Naval Architects, an important paper on the construction of iron ships.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE POPE.

Letters received from Rome confirm that the communication presented by the Alloner, from Victor Emanuel to the Pope, announced to his Holiness that the King of Sardinia would, perhaps, be under the necessity of occupying the Umbrian Marches, the population of which do not cease to demand the annexation of their country to Piedmont. The Pope replied immediately, and expressed his surprise and grief, and threatened the King of Sardinia with excommunication.

Eight students of the University of Rome have been expelled, and the prelate rector has been dismissed. Another disturbance has taken place among the students.

The Government is occupied with the war.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord WODEHOUSE laid on the table the correspondence relative to the annexation of Nice and Savoy.

Earl POWIS inquired if the yeomanry were to be assembled during the present year?

The Earl of RIPON replied that in the present state of the Army Estimates, it was not advisable to incur the expense.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said they had better assemble the yeomanry than remit small customs duties.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained of economy by which the resources of the country were impaired.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE did not believe that the efficiency of the yeomanry would be impaired by the intermission of a year.

The subject dropped, and the House adjourned at half-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

Lord J. RUSSELL laid on the table the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of France, relative to the annexation of Savoy to France.

In reply to questions from Sir H. VERNEY and Sir J. WALSH,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as far as he knew, the Treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia, providing for the annexation. He had already stated that France would not proceed to the annexation without consulting the Great Powers. In support of this statement, he read the passage referring to the annexation from the Emperor's Speech. What he understood on the matter was, it appeared from the correspondence that it was the opinion of the French public that the creation of a State in Northern or Central Italy, containing nine or twelve millions of inhabitants, was a change for the worse in the situation of France. Instead of small States on the borders of the Alps, there should be a great Power, and supposing, in case of war, that Power combined with other Powers, it would have the means of injuring France on the side of Nice or Savoy. France, having contributed to make this situation, considered it only fair and equitable to ask for a more secure frontier on the side of the Alps. This was the substance of the communication. The Emperor declared he would not proceed to the annexation without consulting the Great Powers. He would not, of course, say what the Emperor would do, in case the great Powers disapproved of the annexation. He would not say anything beyond what the Emperor himself said — that he would not act without consulting the Powers; but he believed that the opinion is clear and unanimous among the Great Powers that France would not require what would give alarm or disquietude to Europe. He believed that France would not proceed to the annexation. There was matter for discussion among the Great Powers, as France, certainly, was not going to proceed to the annexation at once, but she would decide upon an equitable course after due consideration of the subject by the Great Powers, and if the Great Powers considered that the annexation should not take place, France would not proceed to attempt it. The views of her Majesty's Government were contained in the papers. He had been asked on what day a discussion would take place on the subject. It was not usual for Government to fix a day. They did not wish to invite a vote either of censure or approval. The papers would be distributed among the members, and it was free to any to propose a motion and name a day—the Government did not intend to do either.

The O'DONOHUE asked the Lord of the Treasury whether he had received an address from certain Catholics in Ireland, calling upon him to interfere in the affairs of Italy, with a view to the full and complete restoration of the Pope's authority, and, if so, whether he had any objection to state the nature of his reply?

Sir F. BARING asked the First Lord of the Treasury what were the intentions of Government with respect to any reward to Captain M'Clintock, and the crew of the discovery ship Fox?

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to The O'DONOHUE, said that a memorial had been sent to him from the parties in question, requesting his interference in maintaining the integrity of the Papal dominions; he had replied that he could refer the memorial to the Government, but such interference was contrary to their policy, which was to leave the Italians to settle their own affairs. In reply to Sir F. BARING, he said it was impossible to overrate the courage and perseverance of Captain M'Clintock, but it should not be forgotten that others, hough not equally successful, had shown the example. The reward offered by Parliament for the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin had been long exhausted, but if it was the intention of Parliament to vote a further sum, the Government would offer no opposition. After warm eulogies on the conduct of Lady Franklin, he said that he trusted a fitting monument would be erected in memory of her gallant husband, which would be the joint work of his country, his sovereign, and his widow.

Mr. DISRAELI said, the announcement that was made would be highly gratifying to the country. He bore testimony to the merits of Lady Franklin, whose energy and spirit had made her name illustrious among the daughters of England.

Mr. Whiteside, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. C. Fortescue, likewise added their praise to the conduct of Captain M'Clintock.

Sir R. PEEL, in reference to the statement of Lord J. RUSSELL, declared it to be highly unsatisfactory, and he hoped they would have the opportunity at the earliest period of further discussion. The subject of the different version of the Speech of the Emperor had been published, and he wished to know whether France demanded Savoy, or only laid the question before Europe.

Mr. BRIGHT protested against these discussions on a matter in which they were but little interested, and on which they were not prepared to take definite steps. The Emperor of the French could not regard without satisfaction the crumbling of the Treaties of 1815, established on the ruin of his family. He himself was sorry that the question of Savoy had been raised in France, but he did not think the transfer would sensibly strengthen France or weaken Sardinia. As for the people of Savoy, he had reason to believe that they would rejoice in the transfer, as increasing the value of their landed property and of labour. He asked the Government not either to countenance or oppose the transfer, as being a matter over which they had not control, and in which we had no real interest.

Lord J. MANNERS protested against these sentiments, which, he hoped, were not those of the Government, and was sure were not those of the country. The annexation of Belgium and of the Rhenish Provinces would be some day defended on the same principles.

Mr. M. MILNES demanded that they should not forget the relation of the question to the great arrangement of territory now pending in Europe. He believed the people of Savoy were not generally hostile to the annexation, and it would take place without disturbing the peace of Europe.

Lord J. RUSSELL again declared it was the intention of the Emperor to consult the Great Powers. It was not her own position which he had to consider, but that of her people. It had been asserted in France, that she was so far affected by the aggrandisement of Sardinia, that she required more security on the side of the Alps; but the opinion of Europe could not be of indifference to the ruler of France, who had further declared, that he would not annex Savoy by force of arms. He himself differed from the Emperor in considering that the occupation of the passes of the Alps would be more dangerous to Italy than their occupation by Italy would be to France; at the same time, he reprobated discussions only calculated to raise angry feelings, and which would bring the two nations into conflict. Believing the Emperor to be in the wrong, and that he had proposed an annexation when he was not justified in asking it, yet it would only be productive of mischief to discuss the question in a tone of violence or passion. M. Thouvenel had further declared that the Emperor remained in the same mind, and could not attempt annexation without consent of the people of Savoy. He expressed his regret at the speech of Mr. Bright. The question involved the general prosperity of Europe. It was the duty of the House, under the new arrangement of Europe, to use every effort to consolidate the general peace, and not by premature discussion to endanger it.

The report on the Customs Act was then brought up, and gave occasion to a long debate, especially on the articles of cork and silks.

On the article of silks,

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the amendment, that the present duty be continued till October 1st, 1861.

After a lengthened discussion, the amendment was negatived by 189 to 51.

The report was then agreed to.

The committee on the Customs Act was then resumed, when resolutions 4, 5, and 6, were agreed to.

On resolution 7, reducing, the the spirit duties,

Mr. DUNCOMBE moved an amendment, that the duty on imported spirits be 9s. instead of 8s. 6d. the gallon.

Upon a division, the amendment was negative d by 191 to 48.

Mr. BYNG gave notice that on Monday, after the resolutions were reported, he should move an address to her Majesty, expressing the approval of the House of the Commercial Treaty with France.

The House adjourned at 12-35 a.m.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY.—Consols have fallen to-day, and a similar movement has taken place in Paris. The alleged cause is the tone of the Emperor's Speech. In the Share Market there is also a general but moderate requisition.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT — Notes Issued, £28,952,700. Total, £28,952,700. Government Debt, £11,015,100; other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold coin, &c., £14,477,700. Total, £28,952,700.

BANKING DEPARTMENT — Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,680,876; Public Securities, £7,613,442; Other Deposits, £13,787,883; 7-day, &c., £701,540.—Total, 40,336,741. Government Securities, £10,171,190; other Securities, £21,164,840; Notes, £8,307,390; Gold and Silver Coin, £693,321.—Total, £40,336,741.

LONDON WOOL SALES, MARCH 2.—The attendance of home buyers has been somewhat numerous. Foreign limited. In nearly all kinds of wool, a fair competition, at prices equal to the average quotations realised at previous sales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MARCH 2.—Second Report—7,000 bales cotton sold, including 15,000 on speculation and for export. Market without change.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, MARCH 2.—Although the market has presented a very quiet appearance all week, there has been no change in prices. To-day there appears a more cheerful tone prevailing generally, with a slight increase of business.

LONDON (USBORNE'S REPORT,) CORN MARKET, MARCH 2.—Trade to-day generally unaltered for all articles; good off coast and off stands. Weather mild, with S. wind.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MARCH 2.—Sugar market closes quietly, and the portion of the Mauritius which sold was at rather easier rates for better qualities. Coffee firm. Tea—Public sales of 20,000 packages are going flatly; mixed leaf congou are ½d to 1d lower. Rice firm; 500 bags Necransie sold at 6s 6d to 8s. Saltpetre inactive; little doing. Pepper—1,330 bags black sold at 4 to 4½; 52 bags white Singapore sold at 7½ to 7¾. Tallow steady, and all the month 60s; April alone, 59s 6d; April to June, 56s 3d to 56s 6d; October to December, 53s 9d.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.—Arrived—Cora, Pernambuco; Anna Maria, Alexandria; Dauntless, Constantinople; Catherine Duckswath, Iquique, Olive Branch, Callao; City of Baltimore (s.s.), Liverpool for New York and proceeded; North American (s.s.), Liverpool to Portland, and proceeded. Sailed—Defiance, Aberdeen; Cora, Greenock.

WATERFORD, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.—Arrived—Gennessee, New Orleans; National Guard, Liverpool. Sailed—Vivandiere, Glasgow.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Liverpool Cup—8 to 1 agst Tormentor (wanted).

Liverpool Steeplechase—3 to 1 agst Linkboy (taken).

Northampton—10 to 1 agst Rattlebone; 20 to 1 agst First Lord.

City and Suburban—9 to 1 agst the field (offered); 20 to 1 agst Andover; 33 to 1 agst Comforter (taken); 33 to 1 agst Bentinck (taken).

2,000 Guineas—5 to 1 agst the field (offered).

Derby—9 to 1 agst the field (offered); 26 to 1 agst Blue Ruin; 66 to 1 agst Colstadini; 100 to 1 agst Patriarch (taken).

Chester Cup—22 to 1 agst Tame Deer (taken); 22 to 1 agst Viatka (taken); 25 to 1 agst Satellite (taken and offered); 25 to 1 agst Longrange (taken 30 to 1); 50 to 1 agst Termander (wanted); 12 to 1 agst Viatka and Longrange (taken and offered).

THE PRIMATE'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I confess I cannot see how "A Clergyman of the Diocese of Ferns," whose letter appeared in your impression of yesterday, has persuaded himself that if the Church Education Society "adopts the Primate's views and policy, the cause of the society must go to the wall."

The committee of the society, as is plain from their recent resolutions, have not adopted his grace's views, and, it would appear, have no intention of doing so.

But, supposing that they did endorse those views, why should funds fail them? Why should not men still "put their hands in their pockets to maintain" its objects? Every farthing that might be given would still go to the furtherance of Scriptural education, as the purpose and aim of the society would be still unchanged; and, perhaps, the dreaded contingency might move Christian people to such unprecedented and self-denying liberality, that contributions would be given in a very extended measure. We do not find that the necessity which has driven so many to avail themselves of relief in our workhouses has dried up the sources of benevolence and charity. It is, on the contrary, capable of proof, I believe, that many more charitable institutions have been founded and fostered since the passing of the Poor Law than for a like period was ever known in our history. The objects for the poorhouse are allowed to go there, while others are assisted through various instrumentalities set on foot for their advantage. Even so, schools in connection with the Church Education Society, but in a starving state, might obtain State assistance rather than cease to exist, while others, with some resources, might have them supplemented by grants from the society, and be rendered more creditable and efficient.—I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

2nd March, 1860. AN INCUMBENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It has struck me as odd that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his Budget, has not thought of doing "justice to Ireland," in which the game certificates are three guineas each sporting season. Mr. Gladstone proposes to lower the game certificates in England from four pounds to three. He has left out Ireland entirely in his programme. Why not lower the certificates in proportion to the English? I feel confident that if game licences were lowered to half, or say one guinea the season, the revenue would be enlarged by the great number that would then take out game certificates.—Yours truly, VERITAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—It is a subject of wonder to all strangers visiting the Irish Metropolis to find that we have not got a general market, such as is to be found in the large cities of England, as Liverpool and Manchester. In this, as in many other ways, we are a century behind our neighbours.

It was proposed, a short time since, in the IRISH TIMES, that we should have a Covent Garden in Dublin. Now, although this would be a great desideratum, yet, in the face of other changes much more needed, we can afford to wait until some of those changes are made, and I hope the first will be (after the Water Works Bill) the opening of such a market as that I refer to, where the wives of our industrious mechanics may go direct to purchase, instead of proceeding first to one street and then to another; and, perhaps, on the way home, find that for which they may have been searching, before they can complete their week's supply.

It is to be trusted, when our *model* Corporation have done squabbling about their "little bill," they may turn their attention to this matter, and give to the citizens the benefit of such a requirement.—I am, sir, yours very truly,

F. MICHELL.

Dublin, March 2nd, 1860.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On Sunday next Divine service will be celebrated in the hall at 3 o'clock afternoon, and on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are—1st. For mothers in Dublin, that they may be taught of God to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. 2nd. For the commerce of Dublin, that God may prosper it. 3rd. Thanksgiving to God for the late discussion in the House of Lords on Divine services, and that the Spirit of God may be poured out abundantly on all the members of their Lordship's House.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

YARMOUTH ELECTION.

Mr. PHILIPPS brought up the report of the Great Yarmouth Election Committee, declaring the sitting members, Sir E. Lacon and Sir H. Stracey, duly elected.

DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER BILL.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which he explained to be to furnish to the people an abundant supply of pure water, which, under the present system, they did not obtain.

Sir E. GROGAN said there was a conflict of opinion in Dublin on this. The Corporation had voted in favour of it, and he had received a petition from a number of most respectable firms requesting its postponement. Under these circumstances he and his colleagues were ready to leave the matter to the decision of the House.

Mr. WHITESIDE opposed the bill on behalf of a number of respectable ratepayers. As this bill was drawn, it was proposed to take water from the Liffey, but as the people of Dublin objected to being poisoned, it was now intended to alter the bill in committee, so as to take it from a different source.

Mr. MASSEY said, if that were the case, it would be better that the bill should be withdrawn, and leave obtained from the House to introduce another on the same subject this session.

After a few words from Mr. LEFROY and Mr. M'CANN,

Mr. CARDWELL pointed out that the bill gave an alternative power to take water either from the Liffey or from the Canal Company. (Hear.) It would be unfair to the Corporation of Dublin to reject their bill so summarily, and he would therefore suggest that it should be postponed for a week.

After a brief discussion the suggestion was adopted, and the second reading of the bill was postponed until this day week.

INCOME-TAX.

Mr. GARNETT gave notice of his intention to move, in Committee of Ways and Means, that the abatement of income-tax allowed to incomes under £150 a year be extended to incomes under £500.

THE REFORM BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL (amid some cries of "Hear hear," from the Ministerial benches) then rose to ask leave to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people of England and Wales, a full report of which appeared in our Parliamentary summary yesterday.

In reply to questions,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said—We do not propose any alteration as to poor-rates, but the tenant will be obliged to pay them as at present, and have the same facilities for placing himself on the register as at present. In answer to the question just asked, I do not think we should be justified in saying what would be the number of £10 voters in counties. We have returns, but only of those rated between £10 and £50, which show a total of 381,000 in England, and 415,000 in England and Wales, but I do not think that is quite accurate, because it comprehends all freeholders who are rated at £10, and others. An hon. gentleman has asked me whether the passing of this measure would render necessary a dissolution of Parliament.

Major EDWARDS—This year.

Lord J. RUSSELL—What the bill proposes is, that at the November registration claims shall be made under the franchises conferred by this measure. When the registration is complete, it will be competent, of course, for the Crown to dissolve the present Parliament, and to summon a new one.

THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

Mr. CARDWELL, who was received with cheers, said—I rise to state the proposals of the Government in respect to Ireland, and I shall do so with the utmost possible brevity, confining myself on the present occasion to a simple statement of facts, leaving all questions of argument to be dealt with on a future occasion. Although we adopt the same general rules for Ireland which my noble friend lays down for England, the House will bear in mind that the law which regulates elections in Ireland is framed upon a different model from that of Great Britain. There was an act passed in 1850 which put an end to a controversy of long standing, and which has worked to the satisfaction of almost every one. That act we take as the basis of the law which we propose shall operate on Ireland. The admirable system of valuation now in progress in Ireland, and near completion, we propose to take as the basis of future valuation. Ireland in that respect enjoys an advantage over Great Britain, which has not the convenience of an intelligible, clear, and uniform system of valuation. What it is proposed to do in Ireland is, to change the clause of the Act of 1850 which regulates elections in Ireland, and instead of a qualification of £12 in counties, to substitute a qualification of £10. In boroughs we propose to change the qualification from £8 to £6. These changes being proposed, the House will naturally wish to know what effect these changes will produce in the county and borough constituencies. At the last registration the counties of Ireland had a collective constituency of 174,000. If we were to add to that number all those who are upon the ratebooks between £10 and £12, the addition would be, according to the returns I have, 40,126; but if you apply to those returns the correction which I think will be necessary, allowing for females, minors, double occupation, absentees, and other cases, I should think the increase to the constituency would be about 30,000, making a total of 204,000. Adopting the same rule as to boroughs, where we have now a total constituency of 30,700, the additions, which in gross appear to be 7,557, will, after making allowances corresponding to those made in the case of the counties, be 6,655. Adding the increased county constituencies, the total constituencies of Ireland will then be about 240,000. That is the way in which franchises of £10 and £6 will operate in extending the county and borough constituencies of Ireland. On this part of the case I may say there is a change, though of no great magnitude, which the Government intend to make with reference to the qualification of one class of voters. At the time of the Reform Bill there was a different law established in England and Ireland with regard to the qualification of freemen, and it is proposed that in the case of freemen, qualifying after this time, the rule of law laid down in that respect by the Reform Bill shall operate in Ireland. With regard to any change in the representation of the different constituencies, I shall now explain the effect which a part of the proposal of my noble friend (Lord J. Russell) will have in Ireland. Ireland is a country the population of which is not generally located in large towns. A much smaller proportion of the people reside in towns than in England and Scotland. 32 Irish counties have 64 seats; 33 boroughs have 39 seats; and one university has two seats, making 105 seats. Applying to Ireland the rule laid down with regard to England—namely, that no town the population of which is less than 7,000 shall return a second member—you have not in Ireland a single borough to which that principle of partial disfranchisement can apply; for there is scarcely a borough returning two members which has a less population than 30,000. There is, therefore, no means of obtaining additional seats for populous places by applying to Ireland the rule of partial disfranchisement which it is proposed to apply to England; nor, on the other hand, are there constituencies of the size of Birkenhead and Staleybridge, and other places which have no representatives. But there are two constituencies in Ireland—one a county and the other a city constituency—which in population, in the value of property, and the number of electors, stand entirely apart from the other counties and cities in that part of the kingdom. One is the great county of Cork and the other is the city of Dublin, and we propose to give a third member to the county of Cork, and a third member to the city of Dublin—(hear, hear)—obtaining the seats which are to be so assigned from two out of the four places in England whose right to return members to this House has been suspended by Act of Parliament. The claim of the Queen's University to a separate representation naturally arose for consideration when the claim of the London University was allowed; and I should have been extremely glad if it had been in my power to ask the House to express its sense of approbation of the Queen's University in Ireland by assigning to it a representative. I hope the day will come, and that not many years will elapse before it comes, when Parliament will extend to the Queen's University the right of sending a representative to this House; but, at the present time, looking at the comparatively small number of years during which that University has been in existence, and to what is a governing consideration—namely, the number of the constituency—the graduates only amounting, I think, to 260, the Government has not thought it desirable to assign to it a separate representative. (Hear, hear.) There is another subject connected with Ireland on which we propose to legislate. I had the honour, to-night, of presenting a petition, signed by a large proportion of the peers of Ireland, who complain of the anomalous position in which they stand under a clause of the Act of Union which defines their legal and constitutional *status*. They ask why, when it is open to them to represent constituencies in England, with which it can scarcely be expected they can have any great community of sympathy or of interest, they should be shut out, by express enactment, from representing friends and neighbours in their own country, with whom their interests are naturally associated. We propose to remove that disqualification. (Cheers.) We propose to enable them to stand towards their friends and neighbours, the constituencies of Ireland, in the relation in which they now stand to the constituencies of England. With regard to subjects of a purely administrative character—such as the time to be occupied in the elections, the assignment of polling places and all matters of a kind tending to diminish expense and excitement during a contested election—these are regulated by different Acts of Parliament, and not by that which regulates the qualification of the electors, and therefore we do not intend to make any proposal with respect to them. We propose to make the county franchise in Ireland £10, and the borough franchise £6, and to assign to the great county of Cork and to the city of Dublin each a third member, to be drawn from the source I have already indicated; and I trust that this measure will give satisfaction to the people of Ireland, and tend to augment the prosperity of that part of the kingdom. (Cheers.)

Mr. WHITESIDE, after adverting briefly to the provisions of previous Reform Bills, said there was one point which had escaped the attention of the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland. There was in the great county of Cork what might be called a west riding; and he thought the right hon. gentleman had fallen into an error in assigning a third member to the whole county, instead of to the west riding portion of it.

Mr. COGAN wanted to know whether, by the proposal of the right hon. gentleman, there was to be any disfranchisement of freemen in Ireland? He was certainly surprised at one part of the project—which on the first blush he regarded with some apprehension—namely, the admission of Irish peers to that House as representatives of Irish constituencies. (Hear, hear.) That class of the community had already the right of sending representatives to the other House of Parliament, and he believed the proposition to which he had referred would have the effect of increasing a power which at present certainly operated very much to the prejudice of the popular party, and in favour of the great territorial proprietors. (Hear, hear.) He wished to ask a question as to the probable time when the bill would come into operation. There would be a registry of voters under the bill, and he presumed it would be effected at the time mentioned by the noble lord with reference to England—probably about the month of November. What he wanted to know was, how long the voter would require to be on the roll before he could exercise the franchise—six months, or a longer period?

Mr. DAWSON was understood to ask whether the franchise would be a rating or occupation franchise?

Mr. VANCE defended the freemen of Ireland from the aspersion that they exercised the franchise injuriously to the interests of the country. He was perfectly sure that the freemen of Dublin and Cork had always exercised their franchise for the benefit of the country—(a laugh)—and no case of corruption had been brought against them for a quarter of a century. (Oh, oh!) He regretted that the right hon. gentleman had been advised to make any change in the franchise, and he did not despair of his retracing his steps in that respect after the matter had been fully discussed. He did not clearly comprehend the right hon. gentleman's plan with respect to freemen. It was not intended to disfranchise them, and he presumed the right hon. gentleman meant to place them on the same footing with freemen in England.

Mr. SCULLY thought the hon. gentleman who had just spoken might have thanked the Government for giving a third member to Dublin. (A laugh.) He begged to thank them for the additional member given to the county of Cork, and could assure that gentleman, whoever he might be, that there would be the chance of a contest for him on every occasion when he presented himself. (A laugh.)

Mr. M'EVOY thought that, in the absence of the ballot, the power given to Irish peers to represent Irish constituencies would greatly increase the pressure upon the tenantry. (Hear, hear.) The tenant voters had not, at present, free action at elections. Their number was to be increased, and without the ballot the evils they complained of would be increased also. The hon. member for Dublin (Mr. Vance) had spoken of the freemen as an immaculate body; but he was authorised to say that within a quarter of a century 1,500 freemen of the city of Dublin had been bought at a particular election for the sum of £3 a head—(hear, hear)—so that £4,500 was paid for their votes at that election, and he might state that the gentleman who had the misfortune to pay the money was now in that House. (Hear.)

Mr. BLACK was understood to say that if there was any difficulty in Ireland about receiving the two additional members for Dublin and Cork, they would be thankfully accepted in Scotland. (A laugh.) He was afraid that portion of the island was not going to receive its fair share.

Mr. LONGFIELD strongly objected to that part of the bill which empowered Irish peers to represent Irish constituencies. The Irish people had not asked for such a thing, and he maintained that it was not only a most improper proposal, but contrary to the treaty of Union. (Hear.)

Colonel GREVILLE expressed his astonishment that a provision with regard to the peers of Ireland should have been imported into a bill for the amendment of the representation of the people. (Hear, hear.)

Lord R. CECIL asked the reason why two seats had been filched from England to be bestowed on Ireland? Was it that Ireland was more populous and wealthy, or because Irish members were so much more useful in the House than English members? (A laugh.) The claim advanced by the hon. member for Sheffield for an additional member for that town had not been satisfied, and until that was done the Government had no right to dispose of the four vacant seats in other ways.

Mr. MONSELL was sure that the proposition with regard to the Irish peers would cause great dissatisfaction, and would have no chance of passing into law. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the borough franchise, the people in Ireland were lodged so much lower than in England that the class which in England was rated at £6 would probably not be rated at more than £4 in Ireland. The uniformity, therefore, which it was proposed to establish would be merely nominal. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MAGUIRE cordially joined in the opposition to the proposal with regard to Irish peers. The reason of that proposal was hard to guess at, though he had some dim notion of it. He had seen visions of gentlemen called Irish peers who had failed, with all their Irish persuasiveness, to secure the confidence of English constituencies, dismally haunting the precincts of the House like ghosts. (Laughter.) It was in obedience to the application of gentlemen of this kind, not to the demands of the nation, that the right hon. gentleman was ready to interfere with the solemn compact made by the Act of Union. If the right hon. gentleman was so ready to meddle with the Act of Union, he would point out to him a way in which he could provide for these gentlemen. Why did he not send them to what was called, in the cant phrase of the House, "another place?" To use an argument applied sometimes in favour of purgatory, they "might go farther and fare worse." (Laughter.) According to the British Constitution, peers had no right to interfere in elections, and he hoped the Government would not proceed with this monstrous and revolutionary proposal. (Hear.) With regard to the county franchise, there was no substantial equality between a £10 franchise in England and a £10 franchise in Ireland. It ought to be reduced in Ireland to £8 or £7 to bring about a complete uniformity. It was unjust to complain of two additional members being given to Ireland, for even that addition would not do them justice. (Hear, hear.) 105 members was not a fair proportion for Ireland, taking into account the relative population and wealth of England and Ireland.

Sir G. C. LEWIS—The hon. member for Dungarvan calls the proposal to allow Irish peers to sit for Irish constituencies revolutionary. Now, without wishing to raise a controversy on the mere motion for the introduction of the bill, I will just explain to the House the precise grounds on which the Government have based this proposal, and leave the House to representative peers. Members must be aware that a leader of the House for many years—Lord Castlereagh—was an Irish peer. During the lifetime of his father, he represented the county of Down, and when his father died he became an Irish peer, and was consequently ineligible, and he then represented an English borough. During the time that he sat in the English House of Commons, neither he nor any other Irish peer in a similar position was entitled to sit as a representative peer, nor to vote at these elections; consequently, the objection that there would be a confusion of rights is in applicable. We are merely extending to Ireland the rule which obtains with regard to England and Scotland. We deprive nobody of their rights; we simply say that the disqualification which attaches to an Irish voter, who, by the present law, cannot elect an Irish peer to be his representative, shall cease.

Colonel DICKSON thought the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department had misunderstood the objection which was raised. It was not that an Irish peer, by being elected to represent an Irish constituency, would in his own person be twice represented, but that a double representation would be thus given to the body of which he was a member. He regarded this clause of the bill as having a most mischievous tendency.

Sir J. SHELLEY believed that the compulsory payment of poor-rates as a qualification for voting placed too much power in the hands of collectors.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE inquired whether any portion of the reduced franchise in Ireland would have reference to houses or buildings, or whether it was intended to maintain the present system of rating?

Mr. CARDWELL—In reply to the question of my hon. friend, I will state that the reduced franchise, as proposed by this bill, will follow and be based upon that excellent statute which was introduced by my right hon friend himself. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the freemen, as to whom I was also interrogated, the law in England limits the power of taking out their freedom to those who have acquired it by birth and servitude. The Irish law includes another element; and we propose to limit that franchise to the two conditions imposed by the English Act, and to make it in all respects the same as in England. With regard to the date at which this registration will come into effect, my earnest hope and expectation is, that it will receive the Royal assent in sufficient time to come into operation before the period at which the revision of the voters' lists is made. On that point I shall make exactly the same answer that was given to my noble friend with regard to the English Bill. I proceed to state the grounds on which the addition has been made to the number of Irish representatives. We found that Cork county, according to the last census, contained a population of 563,000, and by the income-tax returns was valued at £834,000, the number of electors at the last registry being 15,895; on comparing these figures with the English counties to which a third member has been given, I think my noble friend will find that there was ample reason for adding a third representative to the county of Cork. (Hear, hear.) The city of Dublin contains a population of 254,000, the income-tax valuation is £989,000, and the body of registered electors is in number 10,660. If my noble friend will compare the case of Dublin with that of Birmingham, he will see the reason why a third member has been given to Dublin. The hon. member for Dungarvan complained that we had not added more largely to the number of representatives for Ireland; and the noble lord complained that I had withdrawn these two members from England. One of these objections, I think, affords some facility in answering the other. If the hon. gentleman will look at the speech of Lord Castlereagh in introducing the Act of Union into the Irish Parliament, he will find that the proposition was based on a comparison of the population and the returns of the revenue for the two kingdoms; and, if he will take into account the relative condition of the countries in the present day, I think he will be satisfied that in our proposals we have endeavoured to do justice to Ireland. As regards the objections taken with respect to the Irish peerages, we shall have an opportunity of discussing that question on its merits; I will only say that the proposal was made solely on public grounds, and from a desire to remove what is at present an anomaly, and to place this matter on a more natural and reasonable footing. I can understand the argument of the gallant gentleman opposite (Col. Dickson) that the members of the Irish peerage should be represented only in the House of Lords; extremely consoling this must be to the minority, not one of whom has his representative in the House of Peers, but if that argument be carried to its legitimate conclusion it would apply with equal force against their being allowed to sit for English or Scotch as for Irish constituencies. (Hear, hear.) The intention of the proposal which I have the honour to submit is simply to enable the Irish electors to exercise their free choice in the selection of representatives, without being subject to any statutory disqualification.

Leave was then given to bring the Bill.

COUNTY CORK ELECTION.

Cork, Friday Evening.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

		DEASY.	CAMPDEN.
Kanturk,	-	627	307
Fermoy	-	119	500
Midleton,	-	584	996
Cork,	-	193	97
Mallow,	-	517	563
Kinsale	-	514	15
Macroom,	-	781	359
Bandon,	-	1400	179
Bantry, 2-15 p.m.		196	6
Skibbereen, 2-45 p.m.		770	159
Total Deasy,	-	5,633	3,379
Campden,		3,379	
Majority for Deasy		2,254	

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—Notwithstanding the confidence expressed by some of the speakers at the meeting of the Newspaper and Periodical Press Association on Wednesday, we have reason to believe that strenuous efforts are being made for the defeat of this portion of the Budget, by treacherous friends, as well as by open enemies. We beg, therefore, to urge most strongly upon all those who feel interested in the removal of this barbarous impediment to the spread of knowledge and intelligence, not to slacken for one moment in their exertions until a vote of the House of Commons has settled the question in the only way in which it can be settled—by the repeal of the duty.—"Morning Star."

Sporting.

HOWTH AND BALDOYLE SPRING MEETING.

19TH AND 20TH MARCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The following stakes close with Mr. Bryant, at Dycer's, on Monday next:—

The Trial Plate, Two-year-old Race, Military Steeplechase, and Hunters' Plate. The Railway Plate on the 12th.

SPIDDAL COURSING MEETING—MARCH 1.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Stewards—Lord Lurgan, T. Brylan, G. A. Pollock, John Hopkins, B. Ennis, Thomas Jackson, W. S. Gernett, H. Walker, Esqrs.

Flag Steward—R. Ennis, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—G. Jackson, Esq., Lisnaboe.

Judge—Mr. Hawkes. Slipper—Sheridan.

Mr. Jackson's Garrett Crow beat Mr. Morgan's Meteor.

Mr. Scott's Satanella beat Mr. Edwards' Black Prince.

Lord Lurgan's Master Gaddis beat Captain Fox's No. 2 (absent).

Mr. Scott's Fairy the Second beat Mr. Lupin's Berwick.

Mr. Fitzmaurice's Martin Flyn beat Mr. Wise's Wave.

Mr. Fitzmaurice's Othello beat Mr. G. A. Pollock's Cherry Box.

Mr. Edwards' Rapid beat Captain Fox's No. 1 (absent).

Mr. Morgan's Madcap beat Mr. Johnson's Jack the Lad.

Mr. Williams' Blue Ruin—a bye.

MATCH, £25 ASIDE.

Mr. Gray's Blue Hat run a bye, in the absence of Captain Harty's Nomination.

The attendance this day was small, and hares scarce. The best course of the day was between Martin Flyn and Wave.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR MARCH.

The Carlow and Island Hunt—6th, Ballydaw Wood 7th, Dunleckney; 9th, Oak Park; 13th, Cooper Hill; 15th, the Fir Tree; 17th, Ballyisland Bridge—At eleven.

The Cork Harriers—6th, Tower Bridge; 9th, Whitechurch; 13th, Ballylegan; 16th, Coolowen; 20th, Ballyvrisheen Bridge, south side; 23d, Ballinamauderee; 27th, Ballincollig; 30th, Annacartha Bridge—At eleven.

Mr. Charles Cooper's Hounds—5th, Collooney; 9th, Earlsfield—At eleven.

The Clare Hounds—6th, Carrigoran—At a quarter to eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—8th, Kentstown; 10th, Moynalvey—At twelve.

The Clonmel Hounds—5th, Knockveagh; 8th, Knockevan; 13th, Marlfield Gate—At eleven.

Lord Fermoy's Hounds—6th, Templemichael; 9th, Curriglass—At eleven.

The Fermanagh Hounds—6th, Dairies; 8th, Greystone; 13th, Thompson's Bridge; 16th, the Kennel; 20th, Curran; 23d, Moyglass; 27th, Rossfad; 30th, Banagher—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—5th, Ballyglunin Park; 8th, Monivea Castle; 10th, Dalystown—At eleven.

Mr. W. S. Garnett's Beagles—7th, Maudlin Bridge; 9th, Destiurath—At twelve.

The Kildare Hunt—6th, Ballysax; 8th, Davidstown; 10th, Blessinton—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—7th, Sinclair's (Killead); 10th, Crawley's Whins; 14th, Dundrod; 17th, Whinny Hill; 21st, Tullyrusk; 24th, Stoneyford; 28th, Knockcairn; 31st Castle-Robbin—At half-past eleven.

The Kilkenny Hunt—5th, Club-house—At half-past eleven. 8th, Castlemorris—At eleven. 12th, Club-house—At half-past eleven. 14th, Freestone Hill; 16th, Desert—At eleven.

The Limerick Hunt—6th, Garryfine—At a quarter before eleven.

The Louth Hounds—6th, Clermont; 8th, Townley Hall; 10th, Mansfieldstown—At eleven.

Mr. Longworth's Hounds—6th, Correen—At half-past ten.

The Longford (Snap and Worry) Harriers—7th, Minard; 9th, Mile Bridge; 13th, Whitehill; 16th, Ardnacassa; 20th, Newtownbond; 23d, Oldtown; 27th, Carrickglass Gate—At twelve.

The Lissadell Harriers—9th, Oakfield—At eleven.

The Mayo Harriers—6th, Hollybrook Gate; 9th, Ballyglass Cross-roads; 13th, Kilcolman; 16th, Layatum; 20th, Caltra 23d, Balla; 27th, Ballyglass Roads; 30th, Brize Castle—At eleven.

The Meath Hounds—5th, Killallen; 7th, Rathmolyon; 9th, Batterstown; 10th, Carlanstown—At eleven.

The Muskerry Hounds—6th, Mount Desert; 9th, Nadrid Bridge—At half-past ten.

The Queen's County Hounds—5th, Timahoe—At eleven.

The Rock Harriers—5th, Tubberadera; 8th, Railstown—At half-past eleven.

The Tipperary Hunt—6th, Lismortagh—At eleven. 9th, the Grove—At twelve. 13th, Ballingarry Bridge; 15th, Knockevan; 17th, Dually House—At eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—6th, Killinan Castle; 9th, College-hill; 13th, Cottage; 16th, Knocka; 20th, Rabeen Park; 23d, Glankeen; 27th, Brownstown; 30th, Pallas Hill—At eleven.

The Union (Mr. Uniacke's) Hounds—5th, Dangan Cross; 8th, Lemlara Bridge; 12th, Lisgould—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—5th, Nine Mile-stone, Ashbourne-road; 7th, Blackbull; 10th, Kilbride; 12th, Dunboyne; 14th, Eight Mile-stone, Ashbourne-road; 17th, Priestown Cross-roads; 19th, Flathouse; 21st, Ballymacarney 24th, Blackbull; 26th, Kilrue Gate; 28th, Dunboyne; 21st, Nine-mile Stone, Ashbourne-road—At one.

The Wandering Minstrels—6th, Clontaffe; 10th, Killoran; 13th, Knocka Castle; 17th, Longford Wood; 20th, Brownstown; 24th, Knockinroe Cross-roads; 29th, Drom Village; 31st, Lisheen Castle—At eleven.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY EVENING.—The accounts that arrive from all parts of our own island, from England and Scotland, from France and Germany, represent the gale of Monday last as more wide-spread and terrific than the storm that wrecked the Royal Charter. At one time the force of the wind was about 30lbs. to the foot, and so telegraphic communication was stopped, poles and wires being hurled to the ground, whilst the casualties otherwise, by sea and land, are numerous. February, which, according to the proverb, comes in like a lion, has gone out without the lamb-like character of usual seasons. The protracted severity of the winter of 1859-60 must have greatly retarded field labour, whilst it remains to be seen what effect the sudden and violent atmospheric changes has had upon the wheat plant. As a writer in the *North British Agriculturist* of last week observes, should this grain come out unharmed by all the vicissitudes of this remarkable season, we may hereafter dismiss all fears as to the wheat plant being affected by a British or Irish winter. The general tone of the corn trade during the past week may be characterised as more firm than brisk. Select samples of farmers' wheat may be called 1s. per quarter higher, middling and inferior are without change. Oats quietly but steadily advanced in value, and a fair business is being transacted at all our leading markets. The value of barley is improved, not only owing to the cold weather as affecting malting qualities, but also to the demand of grinding sorts across channel for feeding purposes. Indian corn has reached 32s. per quarter for the best, at which there is a lull, and we think holders sanguine. Our fresh arrivals from foreign ports for the last week comprise 2,184 sacks flour, 2,100 qrs. wheat, and 7,760 qrs. barley. A considerable proportion of the French flour lately received is for the Dublin Government contractor. From the recent purchases made by that gentleman, it is apparent that he considers present rates will be quite maintained.

The Paris corn market was animated last week. The holders of wheat made prodigious efforts to raise the price of the sack of 120 kilogrammes; but, after a severe struggle with the millers, they were forced to be satisfied with an advance of 50c. the sack.

THE MEAT MARKET.

The meat trade opened at London on Monday, as might have been expected. Beef steadily maintained former prices, and mutton was in a somewhat similar state. Of the two, perhaps the latter moved off the more slowly; but in both cases former rates have been quoted.

The present aspect of affairs between Spain and Morocco has had the effect of inducing the Spanish to send during the week several beasts to England, the supply received in London being 200. At Liverpool, on the same day, there were 140 cattle from Spain; so that we are likely to receive from that country a pretty large supply, which may be expected to influence our markets. The Liverpool market appears to have been somewhat dull, and the same appears to have been the case yesterday at Salford.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY.

(From Rogerson and Co.'s Circular.)—Our supplies were larger than on this day week; the very best description of heifer and bullock beef sold about the same as before, but second class and inferior were lower, and difficult to dispose of. Sheep more readily sold; and though we do not give higher quotations, the prices were in favour of the seller. Prime heifer and bullock beef, 60s to 62s per cwt; second-rate and coarse beasts, 35s to 55s per do; best wedder mutton, 6½d to 8½d per lb; inferior and ewe, 5d to 6d per lb; veal 8d to 9d per lb.

PROVISIONS—Spitalfields—For the second market day in Lent there were considerable supplies, but the buying was not brisk. Flitch bacon, 55s to 60s; middles, 61s to 63s; short hams, 54s to 58s; long do, 70s to 74s 8d; cheeks, 40s to 42s; bladdered lard, 65s per cwt.

ST SEPULCHRE'S BUTTER AND BACON MARKET, KEVIN-STREET.—Bacon, 56s to 60s; hams, 53s to 55s; cheeks, 40s to 42s per cwt. Oats, 13s to 14s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 15d per lb; firkins, 112s to 130s 8d. Poultry—Turkeys, 4s to 6s 6d; geese, 2s to 3s 6d each; crammed fowl, 4s to 6s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per pair.

EGG AND BUTTER MARKET, LITTLE GREEN.—Eggs, hen 7s 4d per 124 (wholesale); hen, 7s 6d to 7s 8d per ditto (retail); cool butter, 10d to 15d per lb; firkins, 100s to 121s 4d per cwt.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET—Firkin butter, first quality, 120s; second quality, 114s; third quality, 118s per cwt. Cool butter, 11½d to 15d per lb.

FISH—Salmon, 2s to 2s 4d per lb.; turbot, 7s to 12s 6d each; haddock, 2s to 5s each; lobsters, 1s 6d to 2s each; herrings, Scotch, 40s per barrel; ling, Shetland, 29s to 30s per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, 4s to 6s 4d per cwt; straw, 3s 6d to 4s per do.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes—For table, 4s to 5s per cwt; for seed, 6s to 8s; turnips, 21s to 22s per ton; mangels, 21 to 22s per do.

BREAD—First quality, 7½d; second do., 6½d; third do., 6d per 4lbs.

COALS—House, 17s to 18s; extra, 19s per ton.

WOOL—Nothing doing worth notice.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY OFFICE—Price of Whitehaven coal from the publication of last market note to the 1st inst., 17s per ton. The last vessel with Whitehaven coal cleared out on the evening of this date. Arrivals expected with change of wind.

LONDON CORN MARKET, FEB. 29.—Scarcely any fresh arrivals. Very little business. Prices, nominally, as on Monday.

MR. GOUGH'S LECTURE.—On Friday evening, according to previous announcement, Mr. J. B. Gough delivered a lecture on "Temperance," in May-street Church, Belfast, which was crowded to excess. The Rev. Dr. Morgan occupied the chair, and at the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was passed to the talented lecturer.—*Belfast Mercury.*

Foreign Intelligence.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* gives an official denial to the statements relative to an alliance between Russia and Austria.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S ITALIAN POLICY.

Munich, Thursday.—The semi-official Munich *Zeitung* says:—"We learn, from reliable quarters, that the Emperor Napoleon does not consent to the annexation of the Romagna to Piedmont, and is about to recognise the integrity of the States of the Church, and to modify essentially the policy which he has hitherto followed."

FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY.

The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday morning publishes, in prominent type, an article under the above heading. It is signed by M. Grandguillot, and, doubtless, shadows forth the Imperial speech.

After alluding to M. Thouvenel's despatch to Count Rechberg as the clearest explanation why the stipulations of Villafranca could not be carried out to the letter, and that France was by no means to blame in the matter, the *Constitutionnel* says:—

"Engagements have been made between France and Austria which bind the two Cabinets. This reciprocity of engagements appears to us the best guarantee of the peace of Europe.

"Those who consider the Convention of Villafranca and the Treaty of Zurich as morally invalidated by the impossibility of the restoration of the Princes are therefore completely at fault. They take the accessory for the main point; they forget that between France and Austria there is a higher interest which binds them together, and invites them not to separate, but rather to come to an understanding (*a sentendre*).

"We will now clearly define that higher interest.

"For Austria it is the conservation of Venetia; for France the absolute independence of Italy from the Alps to the Mincio.

"The conservation of Venice, the independence of Italy from the Alps to the Mincio, such is, in two words, the double bearing of the Treaty of Zurich; such is the "actif" of each of the contracting parties.

"Is it likely that France, Austria, and Piedmont, who signed that Treaty, would willingly run the risk of losing the benefits thereof? Would Austria, who is obliged to take so many precautions to maintain her power on the Adriatic, risk the chances of a new campaign? Would France, who, in the full blush of her glory, having behind her Lombardy free, and the left bank of the Po delivered from Austrian occupation, stopped spontaneously on the Mincio, in the interests of general peace, think of compromising that grand result? Would Piedmont, hitherto smothered in the hot-bed of nationalities, of which she is the soul, between Austria reigning at Milan and the tributary Princes of the House of Lorraine, risk her enfranchisement, and that extension so rapidly acquired, in a new struggle?

"Evidently not. A little reflection and calm consideration of the particular situation of each of the parties concerned will suffice to show that no one can seriously desire anything else than pacification. We are, therefore, convinced that at Vienna, as at Paris, there are only good intentions and a sincere desire to settle the pending difficulties by wise transactions. The moderate language of M. Thouvenel is a guarantee for us; and without knowing exactly the terms of Count Rechberg's reply, we have the certitude that the Minister of the Emperor Francis Joseph does not show himself less conciliating than the Minister of the Emperor Napoleon.

"There remains Italy. Well! The counsels of France will not be more disowned than her services. King Victor Emmanuel is a man of an upright and firm character, and up to the present he has played too glorious a part for him to tolerate that the conduct of his Government shall be inspired by any other sentiment than that which he himself has always derived from his intimate union with the Emperor."—*Times.*

The *Morning Chronicle*, nothing daunted by the denials of its "Austro-Russian Treaty" news showered upon it from all the capitals of Europe, thus returns to the charge in a second edition of Thursday:—

"Our former announcement was, that 'the treaty was *on the eve* of being signed.' We are now enabled to carry our information further.

"The Prince of Hesse has quitted Vienna. He takes to St. Petersburg the treaty before announced, which has undergone some modifications.

"Russia *will not aid* Austria in Italy. Russia makes this change in the stipulations of the treaty because she wishes to remain on good terms with France. Hence she will not interfere in Italy; but she will act with Austria in any complication that may arise in regard to the countries on the Danube, or to affairs in Hungary."

An English firm are about opening business for the purchase of butter in Clonmel.

It is stated by the Paris journals that a series of experiments on the art of directing balloons are to be made in the Champ-de-Mars during the ensuing spring.

The national costume has lately completely superseded the chimney-pot hats and swallow-tail dress-coat; and the ladies find that the Hungarian dress is peculiarly favourable to female beauty. The fashion originating at Pesth has spread all over the country, and met with great success at Vienna. In Croatia the German hats and coats were likewise proscribed in society, and the Hungarian costume got equal rights with the Croatian.—*Letter from Pesth.*

The Sword Fish.—A proof of the extraordinary power of this fish may be seen in the Arab, one of Captain Wood's vessels, engaged in the African trade, and now undergoing repairs at Fogarty's Wharf. The fish appears to have driven its sword through a double sheathing of copper, a plank 2½ inches thick, and deep into one of the ship's timbers, when the weapon broke short off.—*Wiltshire Mirror.*

The Opening of New Westminster Bridge.—On Thursday afternoon, it having being announced that New Westminster Bridge would be opened for general traffic, numerous persons assembled in anticipation of the arrival of her Majesty to open it, but were doomed to disappointment. The bridge was opened this afternoon for foot-passengers only.—*Globe.*

Destruction of Electric Telegraph Instruments by Lightning.—During the continuance of the magnetic storm, which raged with terrible violence on Sunday night, the instruments of the telegraph stations at Tipperary and the Limerick Junction were severely damaged by the lightning. At both places the action of the fluid completely fused the coils and needles, rolling up the indicating plates; and at Tipperary the instrument was rendered completely inoperative. Temporary arrangements have been made until the instruments shall be replaced.—*Limerick Examiner.*

The English Coal Fields.—Mr. D. T. Ansted writes to the *Times* to point out that our coals must last 350 years at least at the present rate of consumption. We have, he says, 6,000 square miles of coal fields. "Now, as an acre contains 4,400 square yards, and a cubic yard of solid coal weighs nearly one ton, there thus appears to be 24,200 tons of coal per acre of coal lands on a general average, but as a large quantity of coal in every coalfield is, from various causes, not obtainable, and another large part is lost by the ordinary mode of extraction, we cannot calculate on more than one-third of this, say 8,000 tons per acre, as the quantity that can be removed and sold. This would give about 5,000,000 tons of coal for every square mile of coal lands. The annual consumption of coal at present in England cannot be less than 80,000,000 tons, so that we are now exhausting about 16 square miles of our coal lands each year. Estimating the area of coal lands at 6,000 square miles, this would give a duration of rather more than 350 years.

Gavazzi—The Pope and the Congress.—This illustrious Reformer has just published at Florence, in the Italian language, in his usual brilliant and eloquent style of writing, a pamphlet, containing some reflections on the "Pope and the Congress." We give a free translation of the preface, which, of course, will create an intense desire to see the entire work. It is in the translator's hands, and it shall be supplied to the booksellers as soon as possible, at the lowest price, in order that it may have wide circulation in these kingdoms.

Dublin, 102 and 103, Grafton-street, 1st March, 1860.

JOSEPH MANNING begs respectfully to announce, that in consequence of the recent Treaty between this Country and France which admits all the Goods connected with his Trade (free of duty), at the same time being about to make extensive alterations in his Establishment, by adding the shop lately occupied by Ferguson & Co. to his present Warerooms, he has determined to remove the remaining portion of last Summer and this Winter's Stock to the shop underneath, and there dispose of it at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

It consists of—Rich Velour Robes, Moires and Moire Antiques, Reps Royal and Veloir, Imperial Silks, in all shades, Chene, Checked, Striped, and Fancy, by the dress and yard; Shawls in every fashionable texture, Summer and Winter Mantlets and Cloaks, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, Ribbons, Embroideries, Parasols, Fans, and Fancy Goods.

Being bound by contract to give the shop over to the Builder on the last day in March, the clearance of the entire Stock must be effected before that time.

As the former and reduced prices shall be marked in plain figures upon each article, the advantages now offered will be immediately apparent.

An early visit of inspection is respectfully solicited.

Sale commences on Monday, the 5th instant, and closes on Saturday, the 31st instant.

Entrance through present Hall to the Shop on ground floor.

Terms—Strictly Cash.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 16, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.

Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of 4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.) Entrance by the Hall Door.

Law Intelligence.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—Yesterday.

(Before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.)

His lordship sat yesterday at eleven o'clock, to hear motions for the three law courts.

Mulligan *v.* Baron Richards.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon moved on the part of the defendant to have the summons and plaint in this case taken off the file, if these documents had already been filed, or that the officer be directed not to receive them in case they were not filed. He read the plaint for two reasons—first, because it disclosed no legal ground for the action; and secondly, because, from the manner in which it was drawn up, it was clearly not the production of the plaintiff, but of some barrister who was assisting him in the vexatious course he was pursuing, and he wished also to bring the opinion of the profession to bear upon this disgraceful proceeding, the only object of which, he believed, was to extort money. The plaint was quite similar to the one heretofore filed in the same case, and in which an order had been made by Judge Hayes to stay the proceedings. It appears that the plaintiff claims £7,500 damages, on the ground that Baron Richards, who tried the case of Mulligan *v.* Tuite in 1852, had misdirected the jury, whereby they returned a wrong verdict; and that, when the case was subsequently tried, his lordship did not produce his notes of the former trial, although summoned so to do, whereby the plaintiff again lost his case, and was imprisoned for non-payment of costs.

The Plaintiff, who in this case, as on other occasions, appeared as his own advocate, resisted the application, and read a long affidavit, stating the several facts of the case.

His Lordship granted the motion, with costs.

Rev. Patrick Lavelle *v.* John Bole, proprietor of the *Mayo Constitution.*

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., moved that the venue in this case be changed from Galway to Dublin. The motion was grounded upon an affidavit of the defendant, which had been replied to by another from the plaintiff. The action was for an alleged libel contained in articles published in the above newspaper, and which referred to certain proceedings in Tourmakeady, where the plaintiff officiated as a clergyman, and where he took an active part in transactions between the Lord Bishop of Tuam and his tenantry. The defendant, in his affidavit, justified a portion of the alleged libels, and averred that he had been advised it would be necessary to examine several witnesses acquainted with the facts urged in justification, who could more conveniently attend at the trial in Dublin than in Galway. Among those witnesses were the Rev. Wm. Cunningham Plunket, and the printers and editors of the *Nation* and *Telegraph* newspapers, who could testify as to the authorship of the letters attributed to the plaintiff. Defendant had also been advised, and believed, that it would be necessary to issue a commission to have the French Minister of the Interior and others examined in relation to the proceedings which took place on Patrick's-day in the Irish College in Paris, with which the plaintiff was connected, and to which reference was made in the articles in question. Defendant in his affidavit also stated his belief that he could not obtain an impartial trial in Galway, from the religious excitement which prevailed there, and that some of his witnesses would be deterred thereby from giving evidence in his behalf. On these and other grounds he urged that it would be a denial of justice if he were compelled to go to trial in Galway. The plaintiff, in his affidavit, admitted that he was the author of the letters referred to, and that he did take an active part in the proceedings which took place in Tourmakeady; but these proceedings were merely to prevent the Lord Bishop of Tuam causing Catholic parents to send their children to the schools of the Irish Church Missions Society. He stated that there was no necessity to produce parties connected with the above-named journal, in which the letters appeared, inasmuch as he admitted the authorship of them; and that the declaration of the defendant to issue a commission to examine the Minister of the Interior, and other persons in France, was a sham, inasmuch as he knew nothing about the proceedings at the Irish College on the day in question, while several of the professors or students there at the time were now residing in different parts of Ireland, but who would not find it more convenient to attend the trial in Dublin than in Galway. With regard to the question of religious excitement, the plaintiff's affidavit stated it did not exist in Galway, and could not possibly affect the fairness of the trial.

Mr. Blake, Q.C., opposed the motion. He contended there was no reason to suppose that a fair trial could not be had in Galway, for that county was as free as any other in Ireland from religious prejudices. The motion, too, was not in regular form, for it was not made to change the venue to the place where the action arose, but to a distant county. The plaintiff, in order to secure a fair trial for all parties, had laid the venue in Galway, the county adjoining Mayo, in which the cause of action arose, and where witnesses might most conveniently attend. As regarded the allegation of the defendant, that the plaintiff had intermeddled with the affairs of the Lord Bishop of Tuam and his tenantry, he (counsel) urged that he had a right to do so, and in doing so that he merely prevented Catholic children from attending proselytising schools. The usual object in making motions of this kind was to have the trial held in a more convenient and proper place than that in which the venue had been laid, but that could not be in the present instance, for the witnesses required could more easily attend in Galway than in Dublin.

Mr. Morris followed on the same side, and referred to the case of the Limerick riots, which was tried at the Clare Assizes, as a proof of the propriety in this case of laying the venue in the county Galway.

Mr. Dowse supported the motion. It was because the present case had nothing whatever to do with Dublin that that was a most proper place for the trial to be held; while it was quite certain that the excitement and prejudice which prevailed in Mayo extended, to a greater or less degree, to every part of Galway. It was the real intention of the defendant to issue a commission for the examination of witnesses in Paris, touching the transactions at the Irish College, on Patrick's-day, and by doing so they could procure documentary evidence of the French Government, in relation to the conduct of the plaintiff on that occasion. As regarded the objection to the motion, that some of plaintiff's witnesses would be inconvenienced by attending in Dublin, he undertook, on the part of the defendant, to obviate that by giving an undertaking that their extra expenses should be paid by him.

His Lordship said he would not decide upon the motion until to-morrow morning, inasmuch as information on what he considerered a material part of the case had not been laid before him. He did not as yet know the nature of the defences put in, and especially whether they involved the truth or falsehood of the alleged libellous articles. Before giving his decision he would like to see the printed copies of the papers in which the libels were published, also copies of the defences and articles alluded to, for the purpose of enabling him to form an opinion as to whether the truth or falsehood of the articles came in question. As to postponing the trial, though he did not consider the motion as made with that view, he did think it would be for the benefit of all parties that it should be postponed even till the Summer Assizes, as the minds of all the parties would be calmer then than now. He would be prepared to give his decision to-morrow morning, the documents referred to having, in the meantime, been laid before him.

In the matter of the Rev. Mr. Cody, an alleged lunatic.

The Solicitor-General, who appeared on the part of the relatives of Mr. Cody, said they had got a certificate from Dr. Corrigan, stating that the Rev. Mr. Cody was in an unsound state of mind, and quite incompetent to manage his own affairs. As the usual proceedings in Chancery would be immediately taken by them to have the question of his insanity determined, they wished to know in whose custody he should remain until the proceedings commenced, and urged that they and not Clinch, were the proper parties to have charge of him.

Mr. Byrne opposed the application.

His Lordship having severely censured the conduct of Clinch, for not disclosing the entire truth in relation to this case, said he would extend the time for the return of the writ, to the second day of next term, so that the relatives of the rev. gentleman might at once take the necessary steps to have him placed under the protection of the Court of Chancery, and in the meantime he would direct that he should be given in charge to his sister, to be kept at her residence, or at his own, should he desire to remain there.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—Yesterday.

In re the estate of William Palmer, owner and petitioner, County of Kerry.

The sale in this case was adjourned for want of bidders. W. Evans, solicitor, having the carriage of the sale.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Denis Farrell.

The bankrupt absconded. The meeting was for audit and dividend. A sum of £29 17s. 6d. was admitted to be due to David Scott and Co., of Linen-hall, city of Dublin. A dividend was struck.

In re Thomas Bell.

The meeting was for audit and dividend. Debts had been proved to the amount of £700; the outstanding debts were sold for £5, and £250 remained for the creditors on the estate. The statutable allowance was given to the bankrupt. A dividend of 6s. 3½d. was struck, and the certificate granted. Agent—Mr. Greaves.

In re W. Lewis.

The bankrupt was a grocer at Whitegate, Kilkenny. The meeting was for audit and dividend. He had entered into an arrangement, with the sanction of the court, in accordance with which a first dividend of 3s. 9d. was struck.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

We must congratulate the editor of *Blackwood* on an excellent number. We are glad to see this monthly visiter of old standing holding its own against its new and formidable competitors. The first article is a most readable and spirited summary of Oliphant's work on China and Japan. We have the third part of the poem entitled "St. Stephen's." There is considerable power and force in the verse, though the effect is rather monotonous from the equality of merit throughout. The writer—we can hardly say poet—always attains a certain amount of fire and fluency—scarcely ever sinks beneath it, and scarcely ever rises above it. The character of Canning is perhaps the happiest, but that of Lord Melbourne is certainly the most interesting—mainly because the writer (evidently Sir Bulwer Lytton) speaks from personal knowledge, and has the opportunity of doing full justice to a statesman not well known to the rising generation—nor even thoroughly appreciated in his own day. A few pages give the plain facts in an interesting historical question—the conduct of Nelson at Naples in the matter of the hanging of Caracciolo; the reviewer acquits Nelson of all blame, and maintains with fair show of reason that he simply did his duty. Nelson of the Nile might, however, have been better engaged than in hunting to death the rebellious Commodores of the King of Naples; but, at that time, England did everything for its allies—not shrinking from even some ugly jobs.—*Globe.*

The Grand Jury of the county Mayo, for the improvement of the harbour of Killala, have advertised for tenders for deepening and straightening the channel from the pier-head to deep water; likewise for repairs of the pier of Clare Island and Bay, county Mayo.

Assize Intelligence.

COUNTY WESTMEATH.

(From our own Reporter.)

Mullingar, March 1.

CROWN COURT.

Darby Ryan and Darby Greahan were indicted for violently assaulting Thomas Scally, Michael Scally, and Darby Ryan, on the 6th day of August, 1859. The offence was variously charged in three counts.

Thomas Scally was examined by Mr. Battersby, and deposed to having prosecuted the prisoners for a trespass on his master's bog, out of which circumstance it was sought to make it appear that the assault originated; on the day of the occurrence, all the parties had been drinking in various public-houses in the town of Kilbeggan, and a quarrel ensued upon the road, during which the prisoners committed the assault. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Curran, and admitted that he had given a kind of challenge to one of the prisoners.

Michael Scally was examined by Mr. Ball, and deposed to having been assaulted by the prisoners; he acknowledged, upon cross-examination, that he had been engaged in the quarrel, and had given blow for blow.

Black Darby Ryan, so called in contradistinction to the prisoner, who was called Red Darby, said that he got a few strokes and a little kick. On cross-examination, he stated that all the parties were equally to blame.

Dr. Berry gave the usual medical evidence.

After a brief charge from his lordship, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against Darby Greahan, and Acquitted Darby Ryan.

James M'Donnell was indicted for violently assaulting Martin Hynds, on the 11th of February, 1860. The offence was variously charged in four counts.

The prosecutor having failed to identify the prisoner, The Court directed an Acquittal.

RULING THE BOOKS.

Michael Egan and Henry Darby were put forward to receive sentence.

His Lordship, in addressing the prisoners, said, he never knew a case which came so near the confines of wilful murder. He commented upon the barbarity of the treatment to which the deceased had been subjected, and concluded by sentencing the prisoners to seven years' penal servitude, with hard labour.

Michael M'Gibney—Upon the representation of the Crown that the prisoner was believed to have acted under the impression that his life was threatened, the court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Daly—Three year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Darby Greahan.—Two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

RECORD COURT.

Lawrenson *v.* Hill.

This was an action for false imprisonment against the defendant, who is a resident magistrate of the county of Longford. The case had been tried at the Spring Assizes, 1857, and a verdict had for the defendant. This verdict was afterwards set aside by the Court of Exchequer, and a new trial directed, on the ground that the imprisonment was unjustifiable.

Mr. O'Driscoll and Mr. Pallas appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Battersby, Q.C., Mr. Ball, Q.C., Mr. Levinge, and Mr. O'Reilly, were for the defendant.

Several witnesses were examined in support of the plaintiff's case, and the jury, under the direction of the Chief Justice, found for the defendant. The plaintiff's counsel handed in a bill of exceptions to his lordship's ruling.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

(From our own Reporter.)

Friday, March 2.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Chief Justice Monahan.)

After my despatch was forwarded last evening, the following case was disposed of:—

MANSLAUGHTER.

Patrick Smith was indicted for the manslaughter of James Farrell, on the 28th of December last. It appeared, from the evidence of Henry M'Avinny, a boy of about 16 years of age, that he was attending in the public-house of a person named Goudy, in the town of Monaghan, on the evening of the 26th of December, and that the prisoner, the deceased, and a person named Owen Duffy, were drinking together in one of the rooms of the house; that while he was in the room in which they were, he heard deceased say that he could beat a better man than the prisoner, to which, he deposed, the prisoner replied he could not, and immediately knocked deceased down with a blow of his fist; and he also deposed to seeing the prisoner stamping on the deceased when he was on the ground. On cross-examination, this witness admitted that he had been drinking on the day in question, and that they were all hearty.

Owen Duffy was examined, and his account of the transaction was, that the deceased said that he could beat three men like Smith (the prisoner), and that Smith said nothing in reply; that deceased then struck the prisoner a blow, and that the prisoner in return gave deceased a push; that deceased then made a kick at Smith, and missing him fell; that he did not see the prisoner standing on deceased, and that both the prisoner and deceased were tipsy.

Medical evidence was given by which it appeared that the deceased died from inflammation, which might have been caused by external violence.

The jury Acquitted the prisoner.

Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., Q.C., and Mr. Law, prosecuted for the Crown, and

Mr. Hamill defended the prisoner.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Patrick Naugher was indicted for the manslaughter of James M'Mahon. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that a short time ago the prisoner and M'Mahon had spent an evening together at a dance in a neighbouring house, and that they had taken a good deal of drink on the night in question; after leaving the dance, it appeared, they had a dispute, which ended in a boxing match between them. M'Mahon died shortly afterwards, and his medical attendant deposed that in his opinion, the death of M'Mahon was the result of some external violence. No witnesses were called for the defence.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, censured, in strong terms, the practice of allowing houses to be used at night for such dancing parties, and said that they were an inducement to the drinking of whiskey. His lordship urged upon the clergymen of both religious denominations to exert their influence to suppress pernicious practices which were attended with such distressing consequences.

Sir Thomas Staples, Bart, Q.C., and Mr. Law, appeared for the Crown.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. T. E. Wright.

The jury, after some deliberation, found a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

Jacob Brownlow *v.* Margaret Clarke, and others.

This was an ejectment on the title to recover possession of about five acres of the lands of Liscabrick, in the county of Monaghan. When this case was called on, the defendant consented to a verdict being entered for the plaintiff, upon the terms of the plaintiff making a lease of the lands to her (the defendant) for her own life.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C.; Ferguson, Q.C.; and Henderson. Agent—Mr. Alexander M'Combe.

For the defendant—Messrs. Kernan, Q.C., and Tarleton. Agent—Mr. E. Wright.

Mr. Justice Ball has been engaged during the entire day in trying a case of ejectment on the title, which is still a hearing.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A woman, named Maryanne Byrne, was brought up in custody of the police, charged with having stolen a de laine dress from the shop of Mr. Butler, in Dame-street. A witness, named M'Evoy, deposed to having seen the prisoner walk up and snatch the article from the door where it had been placed. He immediately pursued her, and gave her into custody.—The Magistrate sent the prisoner for trial to the City Sessions.

A man named Laurence Newman appeared to prosecute a charge against Horatio Jule for having refused to admit him into his hotel in Grafton-street on the morning of the 17th of February.—The Magistrate dismissed the summons.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

John M'Cawley and James Daverin were brought up in custody of Police-constable M'Govern, charged with violently assaulting a man named Byrne, in Cherry-lane. He received such injuries as to render it necessary to take him to the hospital, where he is at present in a most precarious state.—The prisoners were remanded.

Mary Kelleher was brought up in custody of Sergeant Doyle, 20 G, charged with picking pockets.—The charge was sustained, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Catherine Dundin, for the unlawful possession of a bottle of whiskey, a sovereign, and 8s. 6d. in silver, was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

Maryanne Browne and Anne Murray were sent for trial to commission, on a charge of stealing wearing apparel from the Retreat, in Mecklenburgh-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, (Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the above society was held yesterday, in the Eglinton Hotel, Peter-street—

Mr. Denis Flanagan in the chair.

The Secretary explained at considerable length the reasons why that special meeting was called. The critical position of the trade rendered it absolutely necessary that they should continue their most active exertions to defeat the contemplated measure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the increase in the number of licences. He (the secretary) was sure the meeting concurred with him, that if the measure passed for England, it would very shortly cross the Channel, and render the privilege of a licence scarcely worth the possession. He further alluded to the determined stand made by the English trade in opposition to it, and concluded by expressing a hope that nothing would be left undone to aid them in such an unequal conflict. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary then read some communications from their London agent, detailing the various steps taken by him in support of the English trade, his interviews with several members of Parliament, urging the views of the Dublin trade on their particular attention; and, also, the particulars of a lengthened interview which the President of the London Association, and several others, had with Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P., who gave them some very valuable advice and assistance, and who, ever mindful of the interests of the Irish trade, suggested the present as being a favourable moment for pressing on the attention of the Government many needful reforms in the licensing system, as applicable to this country. The secretary then read a letter, of an important nature, from the secretary of the London Protection Society. At a very numerous meeting of that body, they resolved on submitting three propositions to the trade in the United Kingdom, with the view of ascertaining its opinion upon them, in order to urge that opinion, when collected, on the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These propositions sought information as to whether the present channels for the sale of wine were amply sufficient to meet any probable increase in the demand for that article, or otherwise.

The meeting resolved itself into committee, when the whole question was discussed in all its bearings; and, after the most careful inquiry into its probable effect, resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of their opinion—"That the 94,000 houses already licensed in the United Kingdom, every one of which is eligible for the sale of wine, are amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the public."

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

LOSS OF THE NIMROD STEAMER.

The Nimrod, paddle steamer, Captain Lyall, 700 tons burthen, and 400 horse-power, built by Vernon and Co., of Liverpool, and the property of the Cork Steamship Company, left Liverpool for this port on Saturday last at noon, with a full cargo. She had also on board three cabin passengers, six steerage passengers, and a crew numbering twenty-five. Under ordinary circumstances she would have arrived here about two o'clock on Sunday last; but, from the dreadful gale that prevailed, she was unable to proceed with her usual speed, and, finding the weather increase in severity, was obliged to take shelter for the night in Beaumaris Bay. On Sunday morning she was seen steaming out of Beaumaris Bay by the captain and crew of the Cork Steamship Company's vessel Falcon, which latter vessel also encountered the terrific gale that prevailed. Nothing unusual appearing, both vessels proceeded on their course, and nothing more is known concerning the Nimrod until she was overtaken off the Smalls, about ten o'clock on Monday night, by the steamship City of Paris, bound from Milford to Waterford. The City of Paris, observing that the machinery of the Nimrod had broken down, hove to, and offered to tow her into a port of safety. It is stated that Captain Lyall was anxious to have his vessel towed into Milford, as her engines were completely useless, and offered £100 for the performance of that service; but that from the violence of the gale which then blew, and the difficulty with which the work would be accompanied, the master of the City of Paris declined to make any agreement, preferring to bring a large salvage claim against the owners, and that upon this the ships parted, and no assistance was rendered to the Nimrod, then almost completely at the mercy of the storm. Of the truth or falsity of this statement we have as yet no decided proof, and we hope, for the honour of humanity, that it will be clearly established, upon further inquiry, that the fatal disaster which ensued is not to be attributed to either parsimony on the one hand, or base extortion on the other. It is curious, however, that the City of Paris did not receive on board any of the passengers of the Nimrod, all of whom would doubtless have preferred putting into Waterford, or some intermediate port, to being drifted about in the English Channel by the fierce gale that was then blowing. By the help of the strong north-west wind which prevailed, the Nimrod, it is said, made good way for some time after her abandonment to her fate, and appeared fully able to arrive safely at Milford, or some of the ports of the Bristol Channel. Unfortunately either the appearances were deceptive, or the opinion formed as to her powers was erroneous. She was unable to make a port of safety, and was literally dashed to pieces on the rugged rock at St. David's Head—a portion of the Welsh coast not far from Milford, where the absence of any strand whatever, and the presence of several tall, rough cliffs, present no hope of safety to the tempest-tossed mariner. Several spectators witnessed from the cliff the destruction of the vessel, but they were unable to render any assistance to the poor victims whom they beheld perish.

The name of the ill-fated vessel was for some time unknown, and the several telegrams which arrived announcing the wreck of a large steamer, with two white funnels, and having on board about 30 persons, amongst whom were six soldiers, a female, and a child, although clearly pointing out the Nimrod, left some hope that she was not the vessel referred to. This faint hope has at length been dispelled by the arrival of information that a medicine chest, marked "Nimrod," and a cargo-book belonging to the Cork Steamship Company, was found washed ashore after the disaster.

Amongst the cabin passengers were—Mr. Richard Gould, son of the late John Gould, Esq., of Sidney-place, and Mr. Jeremiah O'Callaghan, cloth buyer at the establishment of Messrs. Arnott and Co. The deck passengers appear to have been soldiers. The chief engineer, who was named Williams, leaves a young widow to deplore his loss. The name of his assistant was Parkington, and that of the chief mate, Doyle. The stewardess was the sister of Mrs. Fudge, of the Lower Glanmire road. The great majority of the crew were residents of this city. This melancholy event leaves many a dwelling desolate, and many aged mothers, bereaved widows, and helpless orphans, to lament its dreadful results.—*Cork Herald.*

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

The heads of the Irish Reform Bill, as far as we can collect them from the very brief summary of the Telegram, which reached us while we were at press, are as follow:—

In Boroughs, a Six Pound *occupation* franchise.

In Counties, a Ten Pound *rental* franchise, at the *rated* value.

An additional Member to be given to Dublin and Cork respectively.

Irish Peers to be allowed to represent Irish constituencies.

The rights of Freemen to be assimilated to those of England.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The *Post* remarks that the Emperor is throwing away moral influence by the project of annexing Savoy.

The *Herald* says the annexation is a deliberate gage of defiance to Europe. It is the proclamation of the majesty of force, rendered all the more significant by the assurance that if Europe will leave France to do as she likes in Savoy France will not interfere with the projects of her powerful neighbours upon weaker States.

The *Times* observes that the plea of natural convenience will carry the French frontiers to very alarming outposts; not many words of the speech would require alteration in order to make the declaration as to Savoy apply to one of the banks of the Rhine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The freedom of the city of London was presented yesterday to Lord Elgin, in a handsome gold box, value £100, on account of the important commercial services which his lordship has rendered to his country.

The *Star* has reason to believe that strenuous efforts are being made with a view of defeating the resolution for the abolition of the paper-duty.

The inquest on the Eastern Counties Railway accident was resumed yesterday. Another of the sufferers, Mr. Beane, died on Wednesday, and yesterday Haylocke, who had both legs broken, had one amputated, and now lies in a precarious state. According to the evidence, the breaking of the tire of the engine wheel was caused by an imperfection in the welding, that defect being probably caused by a little dirt getting into it which it would be impossible to discover externally.

A communication has been received by The O'Donohue from M. Moquard, Chef Du Cabinet of the Emperor of the French, to the effect that his Majesty freely accords his permission to Marshal M'Mahon, duc de Magenta, to wear the sword to be presented to him by certain of his admirers in Ireland, and to wave it under the French banner either in Italy or elsewhere.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Hatch will come on for reconsideration of the jury in the course of next month, when Eugenia Blumer, the elder girl, and possibly her mother, will be indicted for conspiracy.

The *Daily News* publishes the report of the select committee of the Lords, on the present operation of the law and practice respecting the assessment and levying of church-rates.

The *Times* contains letters from Dr. Livingstone: the one of the latest date was written Dec. 10. He describes having opened upon a cotton-producing country of great extent. The climate of the region is healthy.

THE BRAZILIAN MAIL.

Lisbon, March 1.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ship Oneida, Captain Leeds, has arrived from the Brazils, and will leave this evening for Southampton, with 93 passengers and £28,000 in specie.

CORK COUNTY ELECTION.

(From the Cork Daily Herald.)

Close of the First Day's Poll.

Kanturk.—Deasy, 151; Campden, 212.
Fermoy.—Deasy, 63; Campden, 357.
Middleton.—Deasy, 343; Campden, 670.
Cork.—Deasy, 73; Campden, 53.
Mallow.—Deasy, 304; Campden, 357.
Kinsale.—Deasy, 322; Campden, 9.
Macroom.—Deasy, 314; Campden, 116.
Bandon.—Deasy, 724; Campden, 128.
Bantry.—No return.
Skibbereen.—Deasy, 406; Campden, 84.
Total.—Deasy, 2,700; Campden, 1,986.
Majority for Deasy.—714.

THE REFORM BILL.

The *Star* says, the Ministerial Reform Bill barely keeps faith with the expectations of the people, and falls miserably short of their just demands.

The *Daily News* remarks that, while the bill of the Government justly claims to be considered as pre-eminently simple, safe, and practicable, it might have dealt more boldly with the question of disfranchisement, without losing these undeniable virtues.

The *Daily News* also cannot, for a moment, admit that the bill provides for the admission of all those whose proper place is within the pale of the Constitution; but it is, at any rate, a substantial measure of Reform, and it is safe to pass. Some of the details in the Scottish and Irish Reform Bills, introduced last night, seemed more open to objection than those of the English Bill.

The *Herald* ironically exclaims, the country is safe from revolution. The Throne and the Peerage are still institutions of the country, and also asks whether it is for such a measure as this that the last Ministry was turned out. It compares Lord John's Bill with Mr. Disraeli's, and asserts that the latter was the more liberal of the two.

The *Times* remarks on the supreme indifference which everywhere exists on the question of Parliamentary Reform, but even a ghost must be laid, and hence this bill, and the House of Commons has every prospect of a quiet time in doing its best to improve the measure.

ROSCOMMON ELECTION COMMITTEES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

This committee resumed their sittings at eleven o'clock.—Mr. Dunlop in the chair.

The evidence on the part of the sitting member was proceeded with.

Bernard Fitzgerald, a publican at Athlone, was examined to prove that he had been engaged by Mr. Burke to supply cars and give refreshment, but when he sent in his bill it was repudiated by the agent of Mr. French, and Mr. French himself. He denied that he had given any meat or drink to any voter. His wife generally managed his business; and during the election he was frequently absent, and did not know what might have taken place.

Several other witnesses were examined, which concluded the petitioners' case.

Mr. O'Malley asked for an adjournment of the summing up until to-morrow, to give him an opportunity of considering the course he should advise the petitioners to pursue.

The committee assented to the proposition, and adjourned shortly before two o'clock.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION WATER WORKS BILL.

The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning, in a communication from its London Correspondent, dated House of Commons, Thursday night states that at the suggestion of the Chairman of Ways and Means, who advised, to prevent misunderstandings and possible futile oppositions, arising out of the retention of the word "Liffey" where the word "canals" is to be substituted, leave was given to the promoters of the bill to re-introduce the measures with the modifications suggested by Mr. Codd's motion, and adopted by the council. The effect of this will be to shut out all petitions based on the retention of the word Liffey, and to save considerable trouble and expense to the Corporation in the further progress of the measure.

Mrs. Maher has been entertaining, at her hospitable residence, Tullamaine Castle, a large and distinguished party, and on Monday evening, the 27th ultimo, gave a ball on a magnificent scale. Amongst the company we noticed the following:—The Countess of Donoughmore, Miss Steele and Miss Reilly, Sir John and Lady Carden, Mr Lowe, Kilshane; Mr and Mrs George Power, Mr Connolly, M P, Castletown; Mr and Miss Archer Butler, Colonel P A Butler, 28th Regiment; Hon. Francis, Mrs and Miss Prittie, Mr and Mrs S Perry, Miss Phipps, Captain S Perry, Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, 16th Regiment, and Mrs Langley; Miss Emily Prendergast, Lieut.-Colonel Knox, R A, and Mrs Knox; Mr and Mrs Gough, the Misses Gough, and Major Gough, Rathronan; Mr and Mrs Percy Gough and the Misses Gough, Glenconnor; Mr and the Misses Barton, Grove; Major and Mrs G Frend, Mr and Mrs Richd Creaghe, Mr and Mrs John Frend and the Misses Frend, Rocklow; Mrs Ogle Moore and the Misses Moore, Cashel; Lieutenant-Colonel Randolph, Grenadier Guards; Mr and Mrs Pennefather, Lakefield; Miss Hughes, Mr George Goold, R M; Mrs Keilett, Mrs and Miss Shield, Mr, Mrs and Miss Morten, Mr Godfrey Phillips, Mr H Phillips, Mr and Mrs Warburton, Mr and Mrs Grey, Mr T Butler and Mr. W. Butler, Ballycarron; Captain and Mrs Grant, Captain and Mrs Garden, Captain Massey, Mr and Mrs Phillips Gaile, Mr and Mrs Massey and the Misses Massey, Captains Thompson and Hyllier, 16th Regt; Messrs. Corch, Birch, Pierson, and King, 16th Regt; Capts Colombe and M'Ternan, R A; Messrs Shea and Macausland, R A; Col Pretyman, 60th Rifles; Mr Beste, R A; Mr Ker, 3rd Buffs; Captains Williams and Grant, 60th Rifles; Mr Lowell, 60th Rifles; Mr. Cooke, Kilthinan Castle; Mr J Cooke, Tipperary Artillery; Captain R Going, Tipperary Artillery, Mr John Going, Captain Andrews, Mr Milligan, 60th Rifles, &c.

ARMAGH FAIR.

Armagh City, March 1.—The fair held here to-day was about an average as to the supply of cattle, but there was a larger number of buyers than usual present, and a good demand existed, which helped to maintain prices. Beef was scarce, especially prime, which sold at about 60s per cwt., in sink; coarse and inferior beasts were not much inquired after, and were disposed of at lower terms, say from 42s to 45s per cwt. A few bulls were offered, but the sales were too limited to be quoted as any test of value. Two-year-old bullocks were in good supply, and the inquiry seemed to be slightly improved, but the value is much too low to remunerate the seller, a prime animal of this class being worth only about £6. Yearlings were numerous, and sold at £2 and upwards according to breed and condition. There was an excellent show of milch cattle, and a brisk demand for prime dairy cows, which were worth as high as £14; springers were in improved request, and could not be obtained, unless at smart prices, say from £10 up; old cows were not much sought after, and sold very cheap. The supply of sheep was limited, and the price very high; prime wedder mutton was worth fully 6½d per lb. There were no pigs offered. The horse fair was large, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, but the principal sales were effected in the stables; there was a lively demand for animals suited to saddle or harness; good strong farm horses were likewise inquired after. The prices ranged from £20 upwards; inferior horses could not be disposed of at all. The weather continues very severe, and operations in the farm have been considerably interrupted by the snow storm. Fodder is still very high, hay selling at 7s per cwt. There is no change in the price of breadstuffs.

London Corn Market, March 2.—Trade for all descriptions of corn and flour slow at Monday's rates.

Liverpool Cotton Market, March 2.—Sales of week. 55,570. Bales, including 1860 on specie, 9,130 for export. Quotations of middling uplands, 1-16 below last Friday No change in Orleans and Mobile. Stock, 748,000. Imports, 23,118. Of the week, 182,800.

Liverpool Corn Market, March 2.—(Morton, Brothers', and Co.)—Moderate attendance. Wheat and flour only in retail request, and Tuesday's prices are well supported. Indian corn quiet, but not cheaper. Oats and oatmeal, each a slow retail sale at barely last rates.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar quiet, 420 hogsheads foreign sold. Rice—1,000 bags Bengal sold at 10s. 3d. to 12s. Rum steady; strong Demerara at 3s. 3d. per gallon. No change in prices.

Wakefield Corn Market, March 2.—Good supply of wheat, trade firm but not active. Beans and oats rather dearer, other articles no change.

Manchester Corn Market.—Good attendance at market; inquiry for wheat, without activity; still, in business transacted, previous rates were fully supported. Flour sold slowly on former terms. Oats and oatmeal better demand, and were each a turn dearer; the same may be said of beans, barley, and Indian corn.

Birmingham Corn Market.—Supply of wheat small, and trade closed dull, at barely the currency of this day week. Barley higher, but only taken in retail. Oats firm, but limited request. Beans dearer. Peas neglected.

Cork Corn Market, March 2.—White wheat, 26s. 6d. barley, 15s.; oats, 12s. 10d, to 14s. 6d.

Cork Butter Market, March 2.—Firsts and seconds 130s.; thirds, 110s; fourths, 97s.; fifths, 96s.; sixt[illegible] 75s.; 200 in market.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Friday.

We have no alterations to report in the currencies of our Corn market since Tuesday. The supply to-day was small, and everything met a steady demand.

White wheat	28s 6d to 30s 6d	Oatmeal	14s 6d 16s 0d
Red do	27s 6d to 29s 0d	Bakers' flr	15s 6d 19s 6d
Barley	15s 0d to 21s 0d	Indian corn,	
Oats	11s 6d to 14s 3d	per 480lbs,	32s 6d to 35s 0d

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—The *Globe's* semi-official denial of what the *Chronicle* had ventured to put forth about a Russo-Austrian alliance was telegraphed to all the Paris journals; but that portion of the same article which referred to the demur about Tuscany's annexation to Piedmont was not transmitted by Reuter, who only sends what the French Ministry will permit. The opinion indicated in the *Globe* is, I regret to say, not quite in unison with what is known to be talked of in Paris semi-official circles, and the creation of a petty State as an appendage to Piedmont, for the boy Duke of Genoa is no fanciful contingency here. There is a sad lack of straightforward policy at the Tuileries, though the Emperor speaks plausibly. A strong independent kingdom in North Italy did not enter into his calculations, and I doubt if he has realised this "idea" yet, though he went so war for an "idea." A free, outspoken, and thoroughly national assembly at Turin, performing *bona fide* constitutional functions in the name of twelve millions of liberated Italians, would be a perpetual rebuke to the system in vogue here, and Belgium, with its free Parliament on our northern frontier, is already a very galling contrast. I mention this as a necessary groundwork for political speculation, without which the tangled and intricate nature of all these negociations cannot be understood.

It is, however, now no longer in the power of Imperial France to arrest the dogged will of a whole people, and after the formal repeated disavowal of armed pressure mere diplomacy will be nonplussed. North Italy's future is in its own hands, and both Cavour and his King know it. Thouvenel's clear head and lucid pen, already the admiration of Europe, can scarce stoop to duplicity, and in point of fact would fail to make any paltry patchwork either intelligible or acceptable to public opinion. His dismissal, and the recall of Walewski, would alone indicate that France is about to play false and Italy to be victimised.

Accident has put me in possession of a "Gazetta officiale de Venezia" (18 Feb.) It does not circulate out of that luckless territory, and I am indebted to Morris Moore, now at Venice, for this copy. He has brought his Raphael oil panel of Apollo and Marsyas into juxtaposition with the original drawing extant in the Venetian Academie, after 1,350 years' severance of sketch and finished work, and the reuniting of the two has caused a brief thrill of joy in that doomed city. But at the last page of the journal I find a long hue and cry printed by the authorities, containing the names and addresses of several hundred persons who have recently left their homes, and who are threatened with fine, bastinado, and imprisonment if they don't come back. Only catch 'em, that's all! Upwards of 74,000 exiles have gone forth, and Count Cavour has prepared official statements for the use of European diplomacy, placing that fact in all its naked significance. The number of seized and exported citizens and natives who are now lingering in Moravian, Bohemian, and Styrian prisons is computed at several thousand more.

Dublin is likely to become the laughing-stock of all Europe by taxing at church doors its poverty-stricken population to furnish cash for Antonelli, sure to squander it in bounties to Austrian bludgeonmen, whom the sword of Garibaldi is equally sure to smite and the manhood of Italy to trample in the dust. Foreign gold cannot rivet chains which a whole people have outgrown, and the Tiber runs muddy enough already without aid of further feculence from the Liffey.

The French squadron meant to operate on the disputed cod banks of Newfoundland starts next fortnight. It comprises the Sesostris and Tenare screw frigates, with the Pomare corvette and some steamers. This question will be now settled with a high hand, and the colonists will have to thank themselves for their own mismanagement and the intrigues of the local clique. Dunkerque has found that the fishing grounds round Iceland are almost equally productive, and some 60 vessels are off to that field of industry.

The Austrian press has received, or is assuming, a licence to write against France. The *Fresse* of Vienna says:—

"Napoleon III. is not only bent on having Savoy, but also Switzerland as far as the Jura, and the whole of the left bank of the Rhine. Is it not high time for the Powers which have no share in the bargains concluded relative to Savoy in Paris, London, and Turin to meet, and oppose their veto to all these tendencies of aggrandisement. If these schemes are not resisted at the outset, long and bloody battles will be required to pull down the edifice which it is sought to raise."

The Jews in Hamburg.—An extraordinary event in the history of the German Jews has just taken place. In the free city of Hamburg, where a Jew ten years ago was not even eligible for a night constable, a Jew, by the free suffrages of the citizens, has lately been chosen a chief magistrate, next in station to the highest dignitary in that republic. The gentleman elected is a distinguished juris-consult and writer, Dr. Gabriel Reisser who was Vice-President of the German Parliament that sat at Frankfort in 1848.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Paris Improvements.—A new street, to be called the Rue du Louvre, is about to be commenced. It will start from the Rue St. Honoré and enter the Rue Montmartre, debouching in an open space at the junction. The length of the new street is to be 650 metres (upwards of 700 yards). In connection with this improvement is that of the Théatre Français—the houses which now mask it are to be taken down and the theatre thrown open to the Rue St. Honoré; the house is to be enlarged and the approaches greatly improved. The space in front will be called the Place Napoleon.

The Hay Famine.—In Armagh it is 7s. 6d. In Tyrone it is 7s. 6d. In Donegal and at Manorhamilton it is 7s. 3d. In Enniskillen it is 6s. per cwt. We have known 5s. to be asked for straw, but now it can be had at 4s. In mountain districts heather is being cut for fodder and litter. Snow has been on the ground for the last few days.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

Pauper Deportation.—A case of pauper deportation which strongly illustrates the iniquities, as well as the injustice and absurdity, of the system now in force in England and Scotland, has recently been brought to light. The case is as follows:—Patrick Malone, a labourer, thirty-two years of age, a native of the county Monaghan, left Ireland fifteen years ago, and went to Liverpool. In 1852, he removed from Liverpool and went to the Shotts Iron Works, in the parish of Shotts, in the county of Lanark, in Scotland, in which place he remained labouring for four and a half years. After expending his labour-power for his own support and the benefits of the country at the Shotts Iron Works for the period stated, he went to Glasgow, where he laboured for a year and a half. After working eighteen months in Glasgow, he secured work at Calderbank, in the parish of Old Monkland, for nine months. Afterwards he left Calderbank and returned to Glasgow, where he lived upon his savings for a short time, in consequence of the scarcity of employment. Soon afterwards he procured work in Paisley, where he remained working for five months. He then returned again to Glasgow, in consequence of want of work, and after expending all his means, and owing to the failure of his health, he was compelled to apply to the Parochial Board of the parish or barony of Glasgow, for some temporary relief, and was admitted to the poorhouse of that parish on the 17th day of January last, where he remained until the 21st of February ult., when he was removed to Belfast, by a warrant granted by one of the sheriffs of Lanarkshire. Now, the man was in perfect health and strength, able and willing to work if work were found for him; and if a spade had been put into his hand on the 21st Feb., he would have earned his own livelihood as he had done for fifteen years. We trust the state of the law will soon be altered, and that such cases as this may be rendered impossible. Mr. M'Bride has, very properly, sent Malone back to Scotland.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Holloway's Pills.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Blacker—February 29, at Thorpe Parsonage, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. R. S. C. Blacker, of a son.

Borbidge—February 12, at South Brooklyn, New York, the wife of Mr. Thomas Borbidge, formerly of Wicklow, of a daughter.

Brew—February 18, at Glenarra House, the seat of her father, the Rev. Hugh Brady Hujeatt, the wife of Richard Brew, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant 1st West India Regiment, of a daughter.

Carroll—March 1, at 31, Stephen's-green North, the wife of Doctor Carroll, of a son.

Patchell—March 2, at Palace-street, Drogheda, the wife of Mr. John Patchell, of a son.

Quigley—February 29, at Besborough Terrace, the wife of J. Quigley, Esq., of a son.

Reamsbottom—February 24, at Nenagh, the wife of R. J. Reamsbotton, Esq., S.I.C., of a son.

Shegog—March 1, at 12, Great Charles-street, the wife of Wellington Shegog, solicitor, of a daughter.

Strickland—February 29, at 13, Marino Crescent, the wife of J. G. Strickland, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Macdonald and Williamson—January 10, at Singapore, by the Rev. H. Smythe, John E. Macdonald, Esq., son of the late Captain Macdonald, of the 91st Regiment, to Emily Sophia, eldest daughter of Thomas Williamson, Esq., of Savage-gardens, Trinity-square.

Templer and Taylor—February 29, at the Parish Church of Ardrahan, in the county of Galway, by the Rev. G. O. Brawuring, assisted by the Rev. W. Nugent, Robert Baron Templer, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and youngest son of the late James Templer, Esq., of Bridport, Dorsetshire, to Geraldine, youngest daughter of Francis Manley Shawe Taylor, Esq., of Castle Taylor, in the county of Galway.

Tulloch and Morton—January 21, at St. Thomas' Church, near Madras, Lieutenant Hector Tulloch, Madras Engineers, to Ada, eldest daughter of Edward Morton, Esq., of 3, Kensington-gate, Hyde-park.

DEATHS.

Hamilton—February 21, at High Halden, in Kent, Peregrine Charles Baillie Hamilton, late Captain in her Majesty's 60th Rifles, in the 37th year of his age.

O'Grady—February 28, Elizabeth Anne, the beloved wife of G. O'Grady, Esq.

Wall—February 29, at the residence of her son-in-law, 88, Stephen's-green, Dublin, Anne, relict of the late James Blackhall Wall, Esq., M.D., of Cork, and formerly relict of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wilkinson, of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Wall—March 1, at Blue Bell, county of Dublin, Martha, wife of Samuel Wall, Esq.

Waring—February 28, at Waringstown House, county of Down, in the 58th year of her age, Frances Grace, wife of Major Waring, of Waringstown and Newry, and daughter of the late Very Rev. Holt Waring, Dean of Dromore.

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